

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2083.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867.

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**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, October 3. New Students must present themselves on the preceding Tuesday, and may enter for the whole or for any part of the Course.

The following are the subjects embraced in this Course:—  
The Articles of Religion, by the Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D., Principal.  
Hebrew and the Elements of the Old Testament, by the Rev. S. Leathes, M.A., Professor, and the Rev. J. A. McCull, Lecturer.  
Exegesis of the New Testament, by the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, Professor.  
Ecclesiastical History, by the Rev. Canon Robertson, M.A., Prof. Pastoral Theology, by the Rev. S. Cheetham, M.A., Professor.  
Vocal Music, by John Hullah, Esq., Professor.  
Public Reading, by the Rev. A. J. D. Orsey, B.D., Lecturer.  
The Class of Candidates for admission to this department, conducted by the Rev. Henry Jona, A.K.C., will re-open on the same day.

For information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—LECTURES, adapted for those who purpose to offer themselves for the Indian Civil Service, or to enter one of the Learned Professions, will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, October 3. New Students must present themselves for examination on the preceding Wednesday.

Divinity.—The Rev. the Principal; the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A., Classical Literature.—Professor, Rev. James G. Lonsdale, M.A.; Lecturers, Rev. J. J. Heywood, M.A., and Rev. V. Howes, M.A.; Mathematics.—Professor, Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Lecturers, Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A., and Rev. W. Howes, M.A.; English Literature and Language and Modern History.—Professor, the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A.; Lecturers, Rev. J. J. Heywood, M.A., and C. S. Townshend, Esq. M.A.; French.—Professor, A. Mariette; and M. Stievenard, Lecturer.  
German.—Professor, Dr. Buchheim.

For information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCES.—LECTURES COMMENCE THURSDAY, October 3. New Students must present themselves on the preceding Wednesday.

Divinity.—The Rev. the Chaplain.  
Mathematics.—Professor, the Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Lecturers, Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A., and Rev. V. Howes, M.A.; Natural Philosophy.—Professor, W. G. Adams, M.A.; Arts of Construction.—Professor Kerr.  
Manufacturing Art and Machinery.—Professor Shelley.  
Land Surveying and Levelling.—Professor, H. J. Castle; Lecturer, W. Marshall, Esq.  
Drawing.—Professor Hindley and Professor Glenn.  
Chemistry.—Professor Miller, M.D., and Professor Bloxam.  
Geology and Mineralogy.—Professor Tennant, F.G.S.  
Workshop.—G. A. Timme, Esq.  
Photography.—George Dawson, Esq. M.A.

For information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The SCHOOL.

Head Master.—Rev. G. F. MACLEAR, B.D.

Vice-Master.—Rev. JOHN TWENTYMAN, M.A.

This DEPARTMENT RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

Pupils can be admitted to—  
1. The Division of Classics, Mathematics, and General Literature, the studies in which are directed to prepare Pupils for the Universities, for the Theological, General Literature, and Medical Departments of King's College, and for the learned professions.  
2. The Division of Modern Instruction, including Pupils intended for Mercantile pursuits, for the classes of Architecture and Engineering in King's College, for the Military Academies, for the Civil Service, for the Royal Navy, and for the Commercial Marine.

For information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The

EVENING CLASSES.—These CLASSES will OPEN on MONDAY, October 7, in Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, German Language, Literature, and History, Hebrew, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, English Language, Literature, and History, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, Mathematics, Commerce, Drawing, Chemistry, Mechanics, Physiology, Botany, Physics, Zoology, Logic, Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Mineralogy and Geology, Law, Public Speaking and Reading.

The Syllabus of Lectures, price 7d. by post, will be forwarded by application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary, putting the word "Syllabus" outside the letter.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT will be RE-OPENED for the admission of PRIVATE STUDENTS on and after October 8th. For terms, &c., apply to Geo. Dawson, M.A., Lecturer.

**LECTURES ON MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY** at KING'S COLLEGE, London, are given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from 9 to 10, by Professor TENNANT, F.G.S. Those on Mineralogy begin Friday, October 4th, and terminate at Christmas. Fee, 2s. 2s. Those on Geology commence in January and continue till June. A shorter Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology is delivered on Thursday Evenings, from 8 to 9. These begin on October 10th, and terminate at Easter. Fee, 12s. 6d. Professor Tennant accompanies his Students to the Public Museums and to places of geological interest in the country. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

WINTER SESSION, 1867.  
The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be given by Dr. ODLING, F.R.S., on TUESDAY, October 1st, at 5 P.M.

**COLLEGIATE ESTABLISHMENT.**  
Students can reside within the Hospital Walls, subject to the College Regulations.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. THOMAS SMITH and Mr. CALLENDER, and at the Museum or Library.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**

ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION.  
Prof. T. HATYER LEWIS, F.S.A. F.R.I.B.A.

The Subjects will be divided into four separate Courses, under two heads:—Architecture as a Fine Art, A; Architecture as a Science, B. Each Course will consist of about Thirty Lectures in the year, and will be divided into two terms, of about Fifteen Lectures each, one of which will be delivered every week, viz.:—  
A. Every Tuesday, 7.30 to 8.30 P.M.  
B. Every Tuesday, 7.30 to 8.30 P.M.

Fee for one term in either A or B, 3s. 6d.; for both, 6s. 6d. Fee for both terms in either A or B, 6s. 6d.; for two terms in both, 12s. 12s.

The First Term in each Course will commence on October 8th, and last until the end of January; the Second Term will commence in February, and last until the end of the Session.

In order to avoid the loss of time occupied by the Students in taking detailed memoranda of the Lectures, skeleton-notes will be given to the Students before each Lecture.  
For further particulars, apply to JOHN RONSON, Esq. B.A., University College; or at the Professor's Office, 9, John-street, Adelphi.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**

MATRICATION-EXAMINATION in the University

of London, January, 1868.  
The Subjects required for the above Examination will be studied in the following Classes, from the beginning of the Session, on October 2nd, the Christians:—

Greek	Professor Malden	Fee 2s. 3d.
Latin	Professor Seeley	2s. 12d.
English	Professor Morley	2s. 12d.
French	Professor Cassal	2s. 12d.
German	Professor Hiestand	2s. 12d.
Mathematics	Professor Hirst	4s. 4d.
Physics	Professor G. C. Foster	2s. 12d.
Chemistry	Professor Williamson	3s. 3d.

Prospectuses, containing full information respecting these and other Classes, may be had on application, either personal or by letter, at the Office of the College, Gower-street, London, W.C.

T. ARCHER HIRST, F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.  
JOHN RONSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.  
September, 1867.

**ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGINEERING, SOUTH KENSINGTON.**

This SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on the 1st of November next. Application for information as to admission, &c., should be made to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, London, W.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

**ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN-STREET, London.**

The Seventeenth Session will commence on MONDAY, the 7th of October.—Prospectuses of the Course of Study may be had on application to the Registrar.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

**ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

NOTICE.

The LIBRARY and OFFICES of the Institute have been REMOVED to No. 16, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET, W., where the Monthly Meetings will henceforth be held, and whither all Communications should be sent addressed to the care of the Secretary.

W. R. LODGE.

16, New Burlington-street, W.

21st Sept. 1867.

**OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.**

(in connexion with the University of London).

The SESSION 1867-8 will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 7th of October, 1867, and terminate on Friday, the 26th of June, 1868.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A. Fell. Univ. Coll. Lond.

The Courses of Instruction comprise Classics, English Language and Literature, Ancient and Modern History, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, Chemistry (Theoretical and Applied), Natural History, Oriental Languages and Literature, Modern Languages and Literature, and Drawing.

Additional Lectures, on which the attendance is optional and without fees, are given on "The Hebrew of the Old Testament," and on "The Greek of the New Testament."

The Lectures on Chemistry are recognized by the University of London for its Medical Degrees, by the Royal College of Surgeons, and by the Apothecaries' Hall.

The DEPARTMENT OF THE EVENING CLASSES provides instruction in nearly all the subjects comprised in the Day Courses of the College.

Various SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, and PRIZES, have been founded in the College for the promotion of the study of Classics, Mathematics, English, Chemistry, Political Economy, and Natural History.

TWO MATHEMATICAL ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS, of 15l. each, are offered for competition in October, 1867.

Prospectuses for the Day and for the Evening Classes will be forwarded, gratis, on application to the Registrar.

The 'OWENS COLLEGE CALENDAR' for 1867-8, price 2s. 6d. (by post, 3s. 6d.), to be obtained at the College, and from the Booksellers in Manchester, contains the fullest details relating to the Courses of Study, the Regulations for the competition for Scholarships, &c., and information respecting the Examination and the preliminary Examinations in Law and Medicine.

The 'SYLLABUS for the EVENING CLASSES,' price 3d. (by post, 4d.), may also be obtained as above.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

**OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.**

SESSION 1867-8.

The Principal will attend at the College for the purpose of admitting Students to the Day Classes on Wednesday, the 2nd, Thursday, the 3rd, and Friday, the 4th, of October, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.; and for admitting New Students to the Evening Classes on the 5th and 10th of October, from 6.30 to 9 P.M.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

**BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF DESIGN.**

WANTED, A MODELLING MASTER for the Night Classes. The Duties are confined to Three Attendances a Week for about Forty Weeks in the Year. Salary, 30l. a year, with an additional payment on results averaging about 20l.—Applications to be made in writing on or before Saturday, the 5th of October, addressed to the SECRETARY, at the School, Paradise-street, Birmingham.

**THE PRESS.**—A Gentleman of considerable

Experience on the Provincial Press is desirous of obtaining an Appointment as EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR of a Weekly or Bi-weekly Newspaper. An active working partnership preferred.—Address B. B., 3, Marlborough-terrace, Pelham-road, Elm Grove, Southsea.

**EDITORIAL.**—A Gentleman, who has for several years Edited a Daily Paper, wishes an Engagement as EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR, on the London Press.—Address C.B.A., Messrs. Adams & Francis, Advertisement Agents, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

**EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR.**—A Gentleman, of many years' experience on the London and Provincial Daily and Weekly Press, desires a suitable APPOINTMENT on a Liberal or Neutral Journal.—S. L., 3, Potter Newton, near Leeds.

**THE PRESS.**—A VACANCY occurs on a leading Provincial Daily Paper for AN EDITOR of experience and great ability. Highest references and testimonials required.—Address (stating terms) ALMA, Mr. Street's, 59, Cornhill, London.

**LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.**—A Weekly LETTER WANTED for a Conservative Provincial Newspaper. Apply by letter only (stating terms), to Bera, care of Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

**LONDON CORRESPONDENT.**—An experienced JOURNALIST of high Literary Qualifications, would write an original LONDON LETTER or LEADER for a Country Newspaper.—Address Bera, Bull, Middleton & Co. 37, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT REPORTER.**—A respectable

Young Man, who thoroughly understands the routine of a Provincial News-office, is a quick Compositor, and has had some experience in Reporting and Reading sections.—Address E. E., Box 29, Post-office, Exeter. Good testimonials.—Address E. E., Box 29, Post-office, Exeter.

**WANTED, by a Publishing House, whose**

Publications are very popular and well known, a TRAVELLER, of position and experience. Must be well acquainted with the Country Trade, and able to furnish unquestionable testimonials as to character, &c.—Address A. Z., care of Messrs. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

**TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.**—

WANTED, by Two Active Men, thoroughly acquainted with the Business, the PUBLICATION of a WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER, Religious or Scientific preferred. An Office can be provided in the best part of town, and arrangements made to take the Entire Charge of the Advertising Department, either on Commission or otherwise.—Address Mr. J. KING, No. 11, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

**TO PUBLISHERS.**—A GENTLEMAN, who

edits a Weekly Magazine of large circulation, and who is accustomed to cater for adults and children, OFFERS HIS SERVICES in any literary capacity.—Address B. C., care of Messrs. Rider, Bartholomew-close, E.C.

**TO AUTHORS.**—WANTED, TRUTHFUL

NARRATIVES, interesting Memoirs, Social Essays, and short Complete Stories, for a superior WEEKLY PUBLICATION. Length of each, two or three pages of Leisure Hour.—Address (with list of subjects) Mr. CHARLES JONES, West Harding-street, Fetter-lane, London.

**FOR SALE, an established and successful**

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER, with Machinery, Type (Newspaper and Jobbing), Materials, &c. Parted with on account of illness of Proprietor. Principals only treated with.—Address, in any instance, to A. Albion Hotel, Woking, Surrey.

**DRAUGHTSMEN and WOOD EN-**

GRAVERS.—WANTED, Estimates for Drawing and Estimating for Engraving on Wood for a Penny Journal. Blocks, 3l. and 4l. by 7 inches. Constant work if terms suit.—Address, with specimens, B. Z., Peel's Reading-Rooms, Fetter-lane.

**COPYING MS.—A LADY, writing a good**

clear hand, would be glad to obtain any COPYING or TRANSCRIBING, to be done at her own home.—Address E. N., 3, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.

**COMPANION or LADY HOUSEKEEPER.**

Required, by a Lady, well educated, experienced, and most highly recommended, a RE-ENGAGEMENT in either of the above capacities to an invalid lady or one mentally afflicted.—A. B., Garlick's Library, Hammersmith.

**HERR V. SCHNEGELSBERG** begs to in-

form his friends and pupils that he has RETURNED to TOWN. Pupils concerning Piano Lessons to be directed to Messrs. SCHOTT & Co., 150, Regent-street.

**A GERMAN PROFESSOR of the PIANO-**

FORTE, of many years' standing, wishes to form an ENGAGEMENT at a SCHOOL (North or West of London preferred), to fill up two mornings rendered vacant through the indisposition of one of his Scholars.—Address E. M., 21, Fenchurch Music Warehouse, Circus-road, St. John's Wood.

**TRAVELLING TUTOR or COMPANION.**

A Gentleman of good family, Graduate in Arts, an experienced Tutor, who has travelled much abroad, speaks French, Italian, &c., is willing to undertake the CHARGE of a YOUNG MAN about to travel, or to accompany an invalid, or to perform any other duties connected with the Education of a YOUNG MAN.—Address A. Z., care of Messrs. Adams & Francis, Advertisement Agents, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.



**A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE**, Wrangler and Classical Scholar, experienced in TUITION, devotes the Evening to PREPARING PUPILS for London University, Civil Service, and other Public Examinations.—Address E. H., 55, Oakley-square, N.W.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—M.A.** BRANCH III. Philosophy, &c.—Private Tutor, Rev. W. KIRKES, LL.B., St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, London, N.E. Candidates who have been unsuccessful are invited to apply.

**LONDON UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION**, January, 1868.—Mr. HANBURY, M.A., Wrangler and late Senior Scholar of his College (of No. 3, Barnard's Inn, Holborn), has commenced READING with a Class for the above Examination. The Fee for the Course of Six Lectures a week is Ten Guineas. One Lecture is given weekly in Chemistry by a Cambridge Graduate in Honours in Natural Sciences, and one in French by a Graduate of the University of Paris. Of the Pupils sent up to the last June examination by the same staff, two passed in Honours, and one in First Class. Resident Pupils also received.—Address as above.

**PREL. EXAM. in ARTS, COLL. SURG.** December, 1867.—Mr. HANBURY, M.A., Wrangler and late Senior Scholar of his College (of No. 3, Barnard's Inn, Holborn), has a CLASS for the above examination in process of formation. There will be Five or Six Lectures a week, and the Fee for the Course will be Eight Guineas. One Lecture a week will be given in the afternoon in Natural Sciences, and one in Natural Sciences. Resident Pupils also received.—Address as above.

**MORNING CLASS, for the SONS of GENTLEMEN** (exclusively), 13, Somerset-street, Portman-square.—The October Term will commence Tuesday, October 5.

**TO FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.—LESSONS** in DRAWING, Painting, Geometry, and Perspective, given by a Lady, who has received Medals and an Art-Certificate.—Address B. L. N., care of Messrs. Le Martier, Barbe & Co., Artists' Courtenay, 60, Regent-street, W.

**BEDFORD COLLEGE**, 48 and 49, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

The SESSION 1867-68 will begin on THURSDAY, October 10. The SCHOOL for Pupils above Seven Years of Age OPENED on THURSDAY, September 25. Prospectuses, with particulars of Scholarships, Boarding, &c., may be had at the College.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

**BEDFORD COLLEGE**, 48 and 49, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

SESSION 1867-68. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by JONAS ASHTON, Esq., M.A., on WEDNESDAY, October 5, at 8 o'clock.

Admission Free, to Ladies and Gentlemen, on presenting their visiting cards.

The CLASSES will begin on THURSDAY, October 10.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

**A CLASS is held for the EDUCATION** of YOUNG GENTLEMEN under Ten Years of Age, at 33, FITZROY-SQUARE, by Ladies of much experience in Tuition.

**DRAWING AND PAINTING.—LADIES'**

**MORNING CLASSES**, 4, FITZROY-SQUARE.

Mr. BENJAMIN R. GREEN, Member of the Institute of Water-Colour Painting, begs to announce that his CLASSES for SKETCHING from Nature, Model Drawing, and Perspective, RECOMMENCE October 3rd. Particulars forwarded.

**WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—A choice** Selection of high-class WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS always on VIEW at M'LEANE'S, 7, HAYMARKET, next the Theatre. Private Collections purchased.

**A LADY, who has been many years engaged** in Tuition, who has always been accustomed to good society, and who has had the charge of young ladies, both in England and in different parts of the Continent, wishes to obtain a situation as COMPANION and CHAPERONE to young ladies, or she would undertake the charge of a family, or any position in which the attainments of a highly educated lady would be available. First-class references can be given.—For further particulars address L. L., care of Messrs. Hatchard & Co., Piccadilly.

**TUITION in the MIDLAND COUNTIES.**—A Gentleman, of many years' experience, assisted by a Graduate in High Honours, and other resident and visiting Masters, RECEIVES the SONS of GENTLEMEN to prepare for the Public Examinations, Universities, and Public Schools. Next Term, October 17th. Terms moderate.—Address M. T. S., care of Messrs. Ivry & Hildreth, 41, Norfolk-street, Strand.

**CIVIL ENGINEERING and SURVEYING.**—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION given in CIVIL ENGINEERING, Architecture, Surveying, &c. Field Work every week with Theodolites, Levels, &c. Terms moderate.—Apply at Messrs. HYDE, SMITH & LEWIS'S Office, 24, Guilford-street, Russell-square. Prospectus post free.

**TO MENTAL INVALIDS or OTHERS.**—A Medical Man, late of Her Majesty's Service, married, residing in a pleasant part of Surrey, within half-an-hour's journey of town, occupying a large, commodious house, standing in its own grounds, has a VACANCY for a PATIENT. Good references given and required. Use of carriage if necessary.—Address, M. D., Croydon Post Office. Only one Patient received.

**BUSSAGE HOUSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, near the Brimscombe Station of the Great Western Railway.

Head Master: JOHN SIBNEY, M.A., University of London, assisted by competent Masters. J. Sibney has removed from his previous residence at Stroud to Bussage House, which occupies a particularly healthy and bracing situation, lofty, but well sheltered. It is surrounded by extensive and beautiful grounds, affording most ample space for recreation, and commanding the picturesque scenery of the "Golden Valley." The School-Rooms, Dormitories, Dining-Hall and Gymnasium, are spacious, lofty, and well furnished.

During the past sixteen years, several of J. Sibney's pupils have, on leaving him, matriculated with credit, and some have graduated with Honours in Arts, Law, and Medicine. Public Examinations and for Professional and Commercial Purposes.—For Prospectuses, address as above.

## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

SESSION, 1867-68.

The Very Rev. THOMAS BARCLAY, D.D., Principal, will PUBLICLY OPEN the UNIVERSITY on MONDAY, 4th November, at Twelve o'clock Noon.

The UNIVERSITY CLASSES will MEET, as follows, Daily, unless otherwise specified:—

### I. ARTS.

Commencing TUESDAY, 8th November.

Classes.	Hours.	Professors.
Humanity, Junior	8 and 11 A.M.	Mr. Rampay.
" Senior	9 A.M. and 1 P.M.	
" Private	1 P.M.	
Greek, Junior	12 noon	Mr. Lushington.
" Senior	10 A.M.	
" Private	9 A.M. and 2 P.M.	
Logic and Rhetoric	9 and 11 A.M.	Mr. Veitch.
Political Economy	8 and 11 A.M.	Mr. Caird.
Natural Philosophy	9 and 11 A.M.	Sir Wm. Thomson.
Physical Laboratory	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.	
Mathematics, Junior	12 noon	Mr. Blackburn.
" Senior	10 A.M.	
Astronomy	1 P.M. Wed.	Dr. Grant.
Civil Engineering and Mechanics	4 P.M.	Dr. Rankine.
English Language and Literature	4 P.M.	Mr. Nichol.

### II. THEOLOGY.

Commencing THURSDAY, 7th November.

Divinity, Junior	1 P.M.	Mr. Caird.
" Senior	12 noon	
Hebrew, Junior	10 A.M.	
" Senior	9 A.M.	Dr. Weir.
" Private	9 A.M. Tu. & Th.	
Aramaic	1 P.M. Wed.	Dr. Jackson.
Eccelesiastical History	11 A.M.	Dr. Dickson.
Biblical Criticism	10 A.M.	

### III. LAW.

Commencing TUESDAY, 8th November.

Scottish Law	9 A.M.	Mr. Berry.
Conveyancing	9 A.M.	Mr. Robertson.

### IV. MEDICINE.

Commencing TUESDAY, 26th October.

Chemistry	10 A.M.	Dr. Anderson.
Practical Chemistry	12 noon	
Chemical Laboratory	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.	Dr. Cowan.
Materia Medica	10 A.M.	
Anatomy	11 A.M.	Dr. Allen Thomson.
Anatomical Demonstrations	2 P.M.	Demonstrator.
Practical Anatomy	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.	Dr. Gairdner.
Practise of Physic	11 A.M.	Dr. Pagan.
Botany (in Summer)	11 A.M.	Dr. Walker-Armist.
Surgery	1 P.M.	Mr. Lister.
Midwifery	2 P.M.	Dr. Rainy.
Forensic Medicine	4 P.M.	Dr. A. Buchanan.
Institutes of Medicine	4 P.M.	
Zoology	5 P.M. Mon. Wed. Fri. (30th Oct. Jan. 7th)	Dr. Young.
Geology	5 P.M. Tu. Th.	
Eye (Waltonian Lectures)	" "	Dr. Mackenzie.
" in Summer	" "	
Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery	8 A.M.	Phys. and Surg. of Royal Infirmary.

In the Medical Classes the Session will be opened on Tuesday, 26th October.

This Course is not intended for Medical Students. The Summer Course commences in May.

The Particulars of these Courses will be announced in December.

The Office of the Registrar will be open for the purpose of Matriculation, on and after Thursday, 17th October, daily, with the intervention of the holidays at the Sacrament. The Matriculation Fee is 1*l.* for the Academic Year.

DUNCAN H. WEIR, D.D., Clerk of Senate.

Glasgow College, September, 1867.

## QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND.

### MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that a Meeting of Convocation will be held in DUBLIN CASTLE, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October, 1867, at the hour of Twelve o'clock.

Graduates who have not yet paid their Fees are requested to forward them in the meantime to the Secretary, Dublin Castle.

By Order.

JAMES WILSON, Clerk of Convocation.

### MEDICAL EDUCATION.

## ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, LONDON.

The Addresses on Medical Science and Education, delivered at the School by Professor Owen, Professor Huxley, the Archbishop of York, and Dr. Alderson, President of the College of Physicians, are published with the Prospectus of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, and may be had on application to ERNEST HART, Esq., Dean of the School.

## THE LONDON HOSPITAL and MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, October 1st.

The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered, at 4 o'clock, by Dr. LETHBRIDGE.

A Prospectus, giving full particulars of the School, may be obtained on application at the College, Mile End-road; or to the Dean, 4, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

## HANWELL COLLEGE, MIDDLESEX.

Principal, the Rev. J. A. Emerton, D.D.; Vice-Principal, H. A. Tiley, Esq.; assisted by experienced Masters. Pupils are thoroughly grounded, and afterwards specially prepared for the Public Examinations and for Professional and Commercial Purposes.—For Prospectuses, address as above.

## TO ARTISTS.—The COUNCIL of the ART-UNION of LONDON offer a premium of TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS for a Series of not less than twenty partially-shaded Drawings (size, 12 in. by 9 in.) illustrating some poetical or historical work of a British author, or Events in British History, the selection being left to the discretion of the artist. The Council propose to add a further sum of 100 guineas if a work of very high character be submitted; at the same time they reserve the right of withholding any premium in the event of not receiving any work of adequate merit.

TEN finished Drawings only need be sent in by each artist at first, accompanied by rough sketches of the subjects which he proposes to treat in the same style to complete his series. Each set, with a sealed letter containing the artist's name and address, and bearing some mark of reference to the drawings is to be sent to the Office, 444, West Strand, before 5 o'clock on the 1st of March, 1868.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1867.

## LITERATURE

*Medical Students of the Period: a Few Words in Defence of those much-maligned People. With Digressions on Various Topics of Public Interest connected with Medical Science.* By R. Temple Wright, M.D. (Blackwood & Sons.)  
*Prize Essay on the Evils exposed by "Search."* By Mrs. Thorne. (Booth.)

IN the course of next week our medical students will flock to town, and, in the language of Dr. Blimber, "resume those studies" in which we heartily wish them success. In accordance with a usage which has been observed for several years, the business of the winter session will be preluded by inaugural addresses, delivered by speakers selected from the body of our more distinguished medical teachers, who, in the course of their orations, will say many things that are no less true than complimentary about their honourable calling, and will encourage the young student to pursue his profession with a noble disdain for all considerations of personal aggrandizement. A day or two will follow of comparative inaction in our hospital class-rooms; and then, having had time to settle themselves in new lodgings and shake hands with old friends, the successors of Robert Sawyer and Benjamin Allen will be walking wards, attending lectures, standing over careful dissections, loading their memories with the facts of various text-books, and in divers arduous ways doing their best to master enough knowledge to satisfy the hopes of their parents and the requirements of those boards of examiners before whom the medical student must render account.

Unlike our ancient universities, which were planted in pre-Norman times, the medical schools of London are institutions of recent origin. Long after the Inns of Court had sprung up on the western outskirts of the town, and gathered within their walls a crowd of well-descended students, the stranger visiting the metropolis of England would have sought in vain for any public seminary of medical learning, or any school where the principles and practice of surgery were explained by competent professors. Edward the Fourth's Company of Barber-Surgeons was merely an association of tradesmen, plying their craft within a narrow circle. Henry the Eighth's Incorporated Society of Surgeons, formed mainly out of the fourth Edward's corporation of Barbers, and destined to produce our present College of Surgeons, was a commercial guild rather than a school of sound learning. Like other commercial associations of the same kind, it had its mysteries as well as its privileges, and the expounders of these secrets were men esteemed in their fraternity for sagacity and discretion; but its claims to the respect due to science were very slender. Its aims were low, its influence of no significance beyond the small area over which it enjoyed a monopoly. In no sense was it a national institution. The same, of course, may be said of the Society of Apothecaries, incorporated by James the First, which, after a course of noticeable vigour as a commercial association, obtained control of the medical education of the country through the provisions of the Act of 1815, 'For the Better Regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales.' To this measure, which, notwithstanding manifest defects, worked well for the interests of medical science, we are indebted for our present seminaries of medical science, which, taken together, may be said to make up the Univer-

sity of Medicine, just as the disconnected inns of law were formerly called the University of the Law.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the College of Physicians, the Company of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries exercised a more or less efficient control over the doctors, surgeons, and apothecaries of London. The country surgeon learned his business like the country butcher, in most instances from a master to whom he had been bound apprentice. His term of apprenticeship over, he started on his own account with a bag of clumsy instruments, a few pots and bottles of simples and drugs, and such traditions of medical art and empirical usage as had come to him from an ignorant teacher, who had picked them up—the Lord knows where—from some one who, in his turn, had picked them up—the Lord knows how. Any village cobbler was at liberty to throw away his awl and seek fortune—as herb-doctor, wise man, nostrum-vender, bone-setter, mountebank. The most intelligent and successful practitioners of physic and surgery in our rural districts were men whose best teachers had been one or two old herbalists and books on midwifery, and whose only licence to practise was the licence which every free-born Englishman enjoyed to call himself a doctor and to act as such, whenever it suited his purpose to do so. It is creditable to the natural sagacity of our species that men of such antecedents did somehow acquire a rude knowledge of their professed art; that they could set bones after a fashion, breathe a vein without always puncturing an artery in the process, and obtain the respect of their neighbours by obstetric skill and efficiency in dental surgery. So long as country practitioners were under no obligation to qualify themselves for their vocation in the medical schools of the capital, few of them ever entered the wards of St. Bartholomew's or the Borough hospitals; still fewer presented themselves before the examiners of Surgeons' Hall or the Apothecaries' Society. Indeed, so far as the instruction of apprentices was concerned, the authorities of those institutions led easy lives. Even when a war created an unusual demand for surgeons and surgeons' assistants to serve in the army or navy, the examiners of the former association were not heavily taxed by the numbers of candidates who presented themselves for examination.

Nor in many cases were the tests by which they satisfied themselves as to the fitness of applicants otherwise than formal. When Roderick Random was examined at Surgeons' Hall, and received his certificate for an appointment to a ship of war, he was one of a small bevy of medical apprentices seeking like engagements, and the examination which he underwent was as farcical as the dispute between two examiners in which it terminated. That the novelist gives a humorous account of the Surgeons' Hall examination is true; but, as a member of the medical profession, he would not have directed unjustifiable ridicule against the order to which he belonged, and as a painter of social manners he was too prudent and sagacious an artist to have produced a picture which his contemporaries would have condemned as a malicious libel, instead of laughing over it as a good caricature. In Smollett's time, whilst the educational system of Surgeons' Hall was a satire on academic instruction, the students who sought knowledge within its walls were not a twentieth part of the apprentices about to practise surgery. When a murderer's body was dissected in its theatre, the instructive spectacle was witnessed by just such a group of gowned veterans and prying

youngsters as Hogarth has commemorated in the 'Reward of Cruelty.' The same was the case with the hospitals where students were invited to make themselves masters of diagnosis by daily observation of disease. The patients were numerous, the physicians went their appointed rounds, but the pupils were few. When young Lettsom saw Akenside, with a sword at his side and a well-powdered wig on his head, limping along the wards of St. Thomas's Hospital, through a crowd of debilitated sufferers, whom a select body-guard of stronger patients were employed to drive backwards with brooms, the astonished and indignant student had not many fellow pupils at hand to whom he could express his disgust at the insolence and harshness with which the poet, who had written so charmingly about the pleasures of imagination, discharged the prosaic duties of a distasteful office. Towards the close of the eighteenth, and during the first years of the present century, the average number of medical pupils at the London hospitals greatly increased,—the fame of such men as Hunter and Cline, Abernethy and Astley Cooper, attracting from the provinces young men of superior intelligence and purpose who saw that to have attended the classes of such teachers would give them advantages over their competitors in provincial practice. But the provincial apprentices who thus qualified themselves for practice by coming to town for a course of study were at most a small minority of their class, until the Medical Act of 1815 ordained that no one should practise the calling of an apothecary—that is, the calling of what is now ordinarily termed a general practitioner—who should not have obtained a certificate of qualification from the authorities of the Society in Water Lane. The position of apothecaries already in practice was not directly affected by this measure, which, with more regard for the interests of individuals than the welfare of the community, permitted existing practitioners to continue in the course on which they had entered with a scandalously insufficient stock of knowledge and skill. It should, however, be borne in mind, that whilst our country doctors were, as a class, chiefly noticeable for incompetence, their ranks comprised men of great intelligence and scientific attainments,—men also whose achievements cast lustre on their profession, and conferred important benefits on their species. It is still the boast of our provincial doctors that Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, was a general practitioner in Gloucestershire when he made that remarkable series of observations and deductions which resulted in the liberation of our race from the most malignant forms of a dangerous and repulsive disease. Personal experience of the difficulties and disagreeable incidents of country practice inspired the famous Gloucestershire apothecary to sing,

Unhappy he whom fate doth urge on  
 To practise as a country surgeon.

The winter session of 1815 saw the first results of the measure, which had received the royal assent in the previous July, in a sudden and large increase of the number of fresh students at the various hospitals which were qualified as medical schools. A majority of the new-comers flocked to the Borough hospitals,—i.e. the then united school of Guy's and St. Thomas's,—whither Astley Cooper's fame had for several years drawn a steadily increasing class of admiring pupils; but St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, and other metropolitan schools of medicine felt the effect of the recent legislation. Indeed, the medical year of 1815-16 may be said to have been the first in the

existence of our great metropolitan university of medicine and surgery, in which the varying number of students is not far short of the average number of undergraduates resident at Oxford during term. Last year, 1866-67, the medical students of London numbered 1,355, and were divided amongst the eleven medical schools thus—Guy's, 300; St. Bartholomew's, 245; University College, 200; King's College, 170; St. George's, 90; London Hospital, 75; St. Mary's, 75; Middlesex, 70; St. Thomas's, 60; Charing Cross, 40; Westminster, 30. At St. Bartholomew's a few of this numerous population of young men are lodged and entertained within the walls of the hospital, where they lead a collegiate life closely similar, so far as all domestic and social arrangements are concerned, to the college life of Oxford and Cambridge; but the system of the imperfectly-organized university of medicine is collegiate only in respect to its classes and tutorial arrangements. The students are required to attend the lectures given in their respective hospitals; but so long as they comply with the regulations which the authorities of the hospital have laid down for their strictly professional instruction, they are at liberty to do what they please with their time and health. They live where they like; and so long as their conduct within the walls of their hospitals is orderly, and their behaviour outside those walls is not calculated to create public scandal against their order, they have nothing to fear in the way of reproof or punishment from their academic superiors. The medical student lives in no dread of bull-dog or proctor; he selects his lodgings according to his means, taste, or notions of convenience. When he has entered them, his landlady is the only person who can place any efficient restrictions on his choice of company. If it pleases him to do so, he may have a card-party every night in the week; and there is no human power to drive him to church or chapel against his will. Under these circumstances, it might be supposed that he would abuse rather than enjoy his almost unrestricted freedom of action; and that, so far as morality and outward decorum are concerned, he could not be put in contrast with the undergraduates of Oxford or Cambridge, whose doings are jealously watched and circumscribed by a whole army of proctors, pro-proctors, college-porters, bull-dogs, marshals' spies, and licensed lodging-house-keepers. But the case is quite otherwise. The orderliness, industry, professional zeal, and gentlemanlike deportment of our medical students might, indeed, be adduced to illustrate the uselessness and even mischievous consequences of collegiate restrictions. A few of them doubtless contract habits of dissipation; but even their blackest sheep are not more noticeable for defilement than the black sheep of an average Oxford college, in which, despite the vigilance of tutors and the strictness of collegiate discipline, a small per-centage of youthful sots and beardless boys with shattered nerves may usually be found.

The general impression unfortunately contradicts this view of medical-student life. There is a very widely-spread and altogether erroneous notion that the medical student delights beyond all other students in flash attire and slang songs; that his thirst for knowledge is surpassed by his appetite for strong tobacco, smoked through rank pipes, and beer drunk from pewter flagons; that his lodgings reveal the direction and quality of his taste in other matters than Art by the coarse pictures of prize-fighters, race-horses, and ballet-girls that adorn their walls; that he is seen to the best advantage when he is consorting with billiard-players and skittle-sharpers, or when he carries on

jocular conversation with the barmaids and waiters of inferior eating-houses; that his favourite haunt is a tavern with a dancing-saloon attached, his peculiar drink gin-sling, his most admired companion a comic singer of music-hall celebrity, his distinguishing pastime the forcible removal of knockers from the doors of inoffensive householders; in short, that he is in all respects the egregious and insufferable snob that Albert Smith represented him to be. No doubt the London medical students of thirty years ago were marked by certain habits of unrefined and boisterous conviviality, which were faithfully caricatured in Mr. Dickens's portraits of Ben Allen and Bob Sawyer; and surgeons who can remember medical-student life as it was when Albert Smith was himself a student at a London hospital, will admit that they have witnessed in the most lawless and Bohemian of their fellow students incidents and actors not less outrageous than those which enliven that author's London "Medical Student." But whatever circumstances afforded an appearance of justification to comic portraits, which have done medical students no small injury by unfairly lowering them in public estimation, it is certain that the buoyant Alpine climber and humorous lecturer on Mont Blanc may not be quoted as an illustrator, comic or otherwise, of the tone and manners of medical students of the present day.

Persons who would disabuse themselves of erroneous notions respecting medical students cannot do better than read what has been written in their vindication by Dr. Temple Wright, whose entertaining account of their labours and amusements will be acceptable to the present generation, and centuries hence will be of value as a minute and trustworthy record of the state of the medical seminaries of Victorian London. Here and there it is disfigured by some ill-advised attempts at smart writing; and once or twice the author is guilty of inaccuracy—as, for instance, in his groundless statement that "the Fever Hospital is not half large enough, and is obliged to reject patients by scores, for want of room." But, upon the whole, the book is to be commended for the fullness and fairness with which it sets forth the acquirements and pursuits of our existing medical students, who, though a large proportion of them may not be free from a certain rustiness of style and tone on first coming to town from provincial schools, are, at the outset of their hospital careers, young men of liberal culture. In this last-named respect, much good has been effected by comparatively recent regulations. Whereas in the last generation boys devoted to the medical profession were usually taken from their grammar-schools in their fifteenth year, and after serving a period of apprenticeship in a general practitioner's surgery were sent to London unable to construe Celsus or work out a simple equation, they are now required to pass preliminary examinations in Latin, Greek, Euclid, Arithmetic and Algebra. Of their professional studies it is enough for our present purpose to say that no student of average abilities can observe the regulations enforced at his hospital, and eventually pass the ordeals of the College, Hall, or London University, without discredit, unless he works throughout his hospital career with a regularity and steadiness that are totally incompatible with habitual dissipation. So far as industry, enthusiasm for his work, and loyal respect for his teachers are concerned, the medical student contrasts favourably with the average undergraduate of Oxford or Cambridge. He has his periods of recreation and pleasure, but he is no idler; and even in his amusements he is

prudent and decorous. It may surprise some readers to learn that he is more given to respectability than licence; but the fact is so. Indeed, the tone of our hospitals has for some time been so adverse to the "fastness" of Albert Smith's companions, that the typical student of to-day is much more prone to priggism and stilted propriety than to Bohemianism and defiance of the social decencies. Good as a chronicler, but better as an unconscious exponent of the virtuous weaknesses of those whom he defends, Dr. Temple is so aggressively respectable that he will be a young man more to our taste when the wear and tear of a few years of practice shall have rubbed off some of the severe propriety with which he is varnished. He has a horror for everything low. He disdains the modern drama, and is loth to admit that a medical student ever condescends to enjoy a play from a seat in the pit. "But every theatre," he observes, "except the lecture-theatre, is generally forbidden fruit to a reading man, in spite of, or rather in consequence of, its fascinations; especially if, like ourselves, he decidedly prefers the Opera to the British stage in its present condition, and has a particular objection to any seat but a stall." It would be a mistake to think that in this statement the author is guilty of affectation peculiar to himself, and not characteristic of his order.

In an article on the medical students of London, it would be a grave omission to make no mention of the ladies who, whilst urging their title to admittance within the pale of the profession, have formed themselves, at 4, Fitzroy Square, into an academy, under the style and title of the Ladies' Medical College, where women may acquire a thorough education in that important branch of medical art which, by a notable inconsistency in the law, is still left open to practitioners who have no legal or other qualification. The attitude of these fair reformers commands respect; and from the success which is said to have attended Miss Garrett, L.S.A., in her professional career, together with other signs of the state of social opinion on an important and delicate question, we infer that before many years have passed female obstetricians will be as generally employed in this country as they were two hundred years since. And we are all the more inclined to take this view because a most commendable discretion has marked the action of the ladies who have constituted themselves the leaders of the movement for the proposed reform. Dr. Mary Walker has indeed roused laughter by her assumption of an eccentric attire that calls to mind the doings of the Athenian maiden Agnodice, who, on the inconclusive authority of Hyginus, is said to have disguised her sex in a manly dress whilst she acquired from Hierophilus that knowledge of medicine and surgery which enabled her to become the most flourishing obstetric practitioner of her time amongst the ladies of Athens. But Miss Walker is of America, where women may do strange things with impunity. She is amongst us, but not of us; and it would be unfair to charge her pantaloons and coatee and other eccentricities upon the fair English reformers of whom Miss Garrett may be regarded as the high priestess. Moreover, whilst our new female practitioners of the obstetric art have won golden opinions by their lady-like demeanour, they have enforced their views by arguments which it is difficult to refute; and of them no one has stated their case with better effect than Mrs. Thorne, of the Ladies' Medical College, whose sensible and convincing essay stands in strong contrast against the foolish and flighty papers on the same subject together with which it has been submitted to our notice.



The history of English man-midwifery, as it was termed, without disrespect, in the medical books of the last century, deserves a few remarks. Adopting an error from a succession of writers, —the first of whom was led astray by Louis the Fifteenth's physician, Jean Astruc,—Mrs. Thorne is of opinion that Mlle. de La Vallière was "the first woman who summoned a male attendant to her aid, when no surgical operation was anticipated." The medical literature of the earlier half of the seventeenth century abounds with testimony against this view. For instance, Jacques Duval's famous work, '*Des Hernaprodits, Accouchemens des Femmes, et Traitement qui est requis pour les relever en santé*' (1612), shows that the male surgeons of his time habitually performed obstetrical services. The fact is, that this department of practice was entered by men soon after the revival of surgery in France and England. Our own Harvey practised it in the first years of the seventeenth century, and his example was followed by his professional contemporaries and successors. Nor, in spite of the apparent indelicacy of masculine intrusion into that which natural instinct assigns to woman as her proper field of labour, need we wonder that, in the struggle for employment which ensued between ill-trained midwives and surgeons of superior knowledge, the latter gained a decided advantage. There is ample proof that the female obstetricians of olden time were, in some cases, very ignorant and incompetent persons. By gentle and simple they were respected as "honest, discreet, and *sage women*,"—the last term being that by which they are still designated in France; but they were too often arrant blunderers, who, in cases of difficulty, had recourse to superstitious incantation for the relief of patients. But though men were enabled eventually to usurp woman's proper place in medical practice by the general ignorance and incapability of the wise women, it was long before male accoucheurs were generally employed; and even up to the present time a large proportion of our English families, especially those of our northern towns and outlying country districts, have never adopted a usage which will most likely be discontinued in all classes of English society before the end of the present century. Throughout the seventeenth century the male accoucheurs steadily gained ground from the female practitioners; but it was not till the middle of the following century that the latter sunk into a condition of servile subordination to the former. In Charles the Second's London, the midwives were amongst the most prosperous and respected practitioners of medicine. They occupied good houses in the best parts of town, and were regarded as gentlewomen by right, not in spite, of their vocation. Mrs. Elizabeth Cellier, the fashionable London midwife of the Restoration, lived in her own house in Arundel Street, Strand; and when she was tried at the Old Bailey for publishing her '*Malice Defeated*,' the counsel for the prosecution and witnesses marked their respect for her office and status by terming her "the gentlewoman at the bar." Further light is thrown on the position of female accoucheurs in the seventeenth century by Mrs. Cellier's Letter "To Dr. —." Answer to his Queries concerning the Collegd of Midwives, in which spirited defence of her calling the author observes,—

"Nor did the Bishops pretend to license midwives till Bp. Bonner's time, who drew up the form of the first license, which continued in full force till 1642; and then the Physicians and Chirurgeons contending about it, it was adjudged a Chyrurgical Operation, and the Midwives were licensed at Chyrurgeons Hall, but not until they had passed three

examinations, before six skilful midwives, and as many chyrurgions expert in the Art of Midwifery. Thus it continued until the Act of Uniformity passed, which sent the Midwives back to Doctors' Commons, where they pay their money, take an oath which it is impossible for them to keep, and return home as skilful as they went thither. I make no reflections on those learned gentlemen the Licensers, but refer the curious, for their further satisfaction, to the yearly bills of mortality from 42 to 62; collections of which they may find at Clerks Hall; Which if they please to compare with those of late years they will find there did not then happen the eighth part of the casualties, either to women or children, as do now."

The ladies who are suing for admission to the medical profession will read with satisfaction Mrs. Cellier's testimony that within the range of her professional experience women were actual members of the medical profession, and received their licences to practise from the College of Surgeons. Like the medical students of our own time, they underwent a series of examinations at the College; and on receiving their diplomas or licences in midwifery, they went forth to the world as accredited and legally qualified members of an honourable profession. If the council of the College of Surgeons would only revert to their ancient usage in this respect, they would grant all that the lady-practitioners desire or society would be likely to demand of them. Anyhow, the members of the "Ladies' Medical College"—pointing to the time when examiners of the College of Surgeons not only awarded licences to female students, but even condescended to act as fellow examiners with lady-practitioners—may urge that the obloquy which attends innovation belongs to the men who exclude them from a profession in which they once had a recognized place.

Concerning the origin of the episcopal licences for midwives Mrs. Cellier is at fault. That Bonner drew up a new form of licence, and even composed the *Oath for Midwives*, which may be found in '*The Book of Oaths*' (1649), is not improbable; but the episcopal control of female accoucheurs dates from a time prior to the sixteenth century. In his '*History of the Reformation*,' Burnet observes with regard to this ecclesiastical practice,—"*In the Church of Rome, pursuant to their belief concerning the necessity of the sacraments, women were allowed in extreme cases to baptize; and the midwives commonly did it, which might be the beginning of their being licensed by the bishops to exercise that calling.*" The tenor of the oath for midwives already mentioned discountenances Burnet's view, and supports the presumption that the clergy, as the official guardians of public morality, undertook the control of these useful women, mainly in order that their art might not be rendered subservient to private licentiousness. The oath charges the woman taking it to be true, vigilant and honest in her calling, to be no party to the concealment of births, and neither to countenance nor wink at irregularities on the part of her employers. In other respects the form of adjuration is a most meritorious composition. On the revival of the old usages of the Church, after the Act of Uniformity had become law, midwives were required to apply for their licences to the Ordinary of the diocese in which they resided, as in former times. But the power of the Church to enforce its edict in this matter rested more on social sanction than legal provision; for in Rolle's Abridgment, II. 286, it is laid down, "*Si un suit soit en le Spiritual Court vers un feme pur exercer le trade d'un midwife sans license del Ordinary encontre les Cannons, un prohibition gist, car ceo nest aucun spiritual function de que ils hont conusans.*" So late as the earlier part of the eighteenth century the woman who wished to

practise as a midwife applied to the clergyman of her parish for a certificate of her respectability and social fitness for the work. Besides her pastor's certificate, she was required to present a recommendation signed by matrons who had experienced her skill to the bishop or his chancellor, who then invariably granted the licence—which, though it did not guarantee much professional knowledge in its holder, was a desirable testimonial of her respectability. The licensed lady paid for her parchment fees varying between seventeen and nineteen shillings. In the diocese of Gloucester, in Bishop Warburton's times, the fees for a midwife's licence amounted to 17s. 6d. When kind Mr. and Mrs. Yorick obtained a licence for a poor lady of their parish, it is recorded in '*Tristram Shandy*,' they and their coadjutors in a charitable work paid 18s. 4d. for the instrument which Didius subsequently improved by the addition of "a neat formula of his own devising." Readers need not be reminded how much of the humour of Sterne's famous novel relates to the mutual jealousies and antagonisms of the male and female practitioners of the eighteenth century. Every admirer of Sterne remembers the circumstances under which Dr. Slop was invited to the squire's house,—so that he should be in the way provided the lady-practitioner needed his assistance. The tables have been turned. Just now, so far as good society is concerned, Dr. Slop has possession of my lady's room, and the doctoresse sits below, wondering when she will be called to her proper and natural place in the sick-room. Dr. Slop will show good sense in coming down from his high chair, and politely resigning his post to the fair competitor who ought to be its occupant. In other words, the College of Surgeons, instead of obstinately closing their doors against women, should lure the fair priestesses of Lincina from Fitzroy Square to Lincoln's Inn Fields.

*The Odes of Horace. Books I. and II., in English Verse, with the Latin in Parallel Pages.* By James Walter Smith, LL.D. (Wilson.)

THE Odes of Horace will probably never lose their rather perilous fascination for men who, to some scholarship, add the gift of writing tolerable verse. To render the *general sense* of these compositions does not seem an arduous task; while no mean crown would await him who could reproduce approximately the spirit and form of his original. What the ambitious versifier too often forgets is, that a mere general rendering is worthless; since it adds nothing, except perhaps the trick of verse, to what any educated youth can accomplish for himself. With Horace, of all writers, the power to catch felicities of style—to give the very idea in its idiomatic expression—is essential to the translator. Wanting this power he wants everything.

The manner in which Dr. James Walter Smith has presented the first Ode will not prepossess readers in his favour. They will ask why in the fourth line he describes the charioteers as

*Grazing the goal with wheels alight,*

when ————— *metaque fervidis*

*Evitata rotis*

signifies the very opposite meaning—that of avoiding contact with the goal. In the same Ode, Dr. Smith renders

————— *me golidum nemus*  
*Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori*  
*Secernunt populo*

by

*While Nymphs' and Satyrs' sprightly song*  
*Drives from the grove the vulgar throng.*

Thus for the poet's idea of coolness and seclusion in the haunted grove to which he repairs,

is substituted the notion of a spot surrounded by the vulgar, who can only be kept at a distance by the repellent effects of dance and song. So fatal can one ill-chosen word prove to the beauty, even to the sense, of a charming passage!

In the fifth Ode, Dr. Smith has surely misconceived the meaning of

— Heu quoties fidem  
Mutatosque deos flebit, \*

which he renders

— how oft, alack,  
He'll mourn her troth and gods invoked forsaken.

It is obviously meant that the stripling will mourn the gods, who are alienated from him or changed towards him, in an adverse sense; whereas, as Dr. Smith gives the passage, it is the gods, not the stripling, who are forsaken. In one of its remote senses, *mutatus* may, of course, be expressed by "forsaken," but in this passage its more common significance is clearly the proper one. When we further notice the irregularities of metre, of which this short performance contains repeated instances, it may be thought, perhaps, that Dr. Smith's claims may be briefly disposed of. Longer acquaintance with the book will, however, show that carelessness is his chief fault, and that he is by no means without the power to appreciate and to convey beauties of expression. The fourth Ode, for instance, opens very happily—

Spring zephyrs have melted sharp winter away,  
And the windlass draws down the dry ships to the sea,  
And no longer the meadows with hour-frost are grey;  
The clown leaves the fire, the flock runs to the lae.

Two or three lines afterwards, the distinct picture in the words,

— dum graves Cyclopus  
Vulcanus ardens urit officinas,

is sacrificed in the clumsy generality of

— while the thunderbolts bright  
In Cyclopean furnace by Vulcan are made.

Save for this defect and for a harsh line or two towards the close, the short but charming Ode in question would have been excellently rendered. Turning back to the second Ode, we have additional proof that, with more pains, Dr. Smith might have achieved a decided success. We give the commencing stanzas, which, though a little over-free, are at once spirited and finished.—

It is enough: our vengeful sire,  
Mid storms of snow and hailstones dire,  
Has struck his shrine with hand of fire,  
And scared the conscious tomb.

The trembling crowd expectant stood  
To see Deucalion's flood renewed,  
When Proteus led his swimming brood  
To see the mountain's crown;

What time the finny races strayed  
'Mong elm-tops, where the dove had made  
Her home; and deer, swept off the glade,  
Swam through the whelming main.

We've seen the Tiber's amber tide,  
Hurled back from the Etrurian side,  
Numa's palatial pile o'er-ride,  
And Vesta's virgin fane.

The instances which we have furnished exemplify fairly the merits and the defects of the entire book. Dr. Smith has much natural aptitude for his task; his faults generally spring from rashness and impatience.

*Mentone and Monaco*.—[*Menton et Monaco* (*Alpes Maritimes*): *Histoire et Description de ce Pays. Suivies de la Climatologie de Menton*, rédigée sur les Notes du Chev. Docteur Bottini, par Abel Rendu]. (Menton, Amarante; London, Macintosh.)

"FOUR guineas an hour, sir, in this room, with Kensal Green in a few years, or Mentone and comparative idleness, with perhaps ten or twenty years' longer lease of life. That, sir, was my supreme question some time ago," said a well-known professional man to ourselves, as we sat with him a month or two ago in his drawing-

room, near one of the fashionable London squares. "That, sir, was the alternative placed before me," continued he; "and I preferred Mentone to Kensal Green. A tubercle or two forced the decision upon me; and, thank Heaven, I was able to take my choice. Many professional men who feel that their lives are ebbing away, cannot, or will not, afford to make the choice. They stay in London, practise for a few years and make, perhaps, much money, and then are driven in middle life or early maturity to Kensal Green. Mentone, sir, is the place for life and enjoyment: when will you come and see me there?"

Now, if any reader has a similar cause for seeking, or a similar invitation to, this delightful spot, the book which we now introduce to his notice will prepare him for his journey, and the enjoyment of Mentone and of Monaco too. But then he must needs have been warned by a tubercle or two, or feel a dread of some such affliction, before he will consent to shut up house and sell out of all stocks at home, and spend a weary though warm winter at Mentone. If, however, he should do so and pass the winter there, and should happily get well or better, let him spend the summer elsewhere, or come home by Savoy, and tarry in some Alpine district for a time. To remain in such a climate as Mentone all the hot season is a serious mistake, which would destroy the benefit acquired during the winter. Dr. Henry Bennett, the physician who has made Mentone known to the English, adverts to this error, and even suggests a return to England. We should rather say—Go to sheltered spots in the Alps and stay there. One day's keen, clear, glacier air, if you can endure it, is better than a week in England, and certainly better than a week of languid Mediterranean summer sighs. Knowledge is beginning to dawn in this direction, and it does not seem at all improbable to us that a consumptive patient, unless in the worst stages, might derive more benefit from a summer sojourn at such a place as Courmayeur than from a more southern and more enervating locality. The air of the Allée Blanche in fine weather is most bracing, and yet not too keen. "Cholera, cholera!" exclaimed a bronzed native hay-making woman to us as we lately sat near her at the door of a chalet in the said Allée Blanche, right opposite to and under the magnificent Mont Blanc, as it soared up ten or eleven thousand feet before and above us into the lightly-clouded sky; "Cholera, Sir, can never come to the foot of Mont Blanc. The good air of Mont Blanc stops it." This was her loudly pronounced theory. Of the good air of Mont Blanc there can be no doubt. That long sweep which the summer winds take along the eighteen or twenty miles of the chain of Mont Blanc, on the Italian side, from the Col Ferrex on the one hand to the Col de la Seigne on the other, is a long sweep of health-giving power, of renewed vitality, of the conscious pleasure instead of the felt burden of bodily life.

While, therefore, M. Rendu, and perhaps others, exclaim "Go to Mentone," we put in a humble interjection, "First or afterwards try Courmayeur." Perhaps we may be imprudent in letting out a secret motive, but we have made a bid for the little chalet alluded to, in the Allée Blanche, and who knows but some of our readers may soon find in its place, "The Mont Blanc Sanatorium. Baths at all hours"? It will be, if we build it, certainly the finest European sanatorium.

If people, however, are seriously ailing with tubercular disease in the lungs, and will persist in thinking of Mentone, no time can be more appropriate than the present for referring to it

in connexion with this guide-book; for, of all seasons in the year, autumn is that in which it most charms the visitor on his first acquaintance, and autumn is the time when the consumptive invalid ought to reach it. About the middle of October is probably the choicest date, for then the journey to it from England and the place itself are pleasant. If the reader will not take our word for the latter point, he shall have the flowery laudation of M. Rendu:

Autumn, the most delightful of all the seasons, opens with a series of serene days, which November breaks with its rains and storms for a time, but which afterwards continue till March, in spite of the threatenings of winter. This is the season when the ripe grape is cast into the wine-press, and the olive-tree, crowned with fruit, prepares for the winter its annual harvest. Already the labourer dreams of his tasks, for the rains have come, and some precocious olives have dropped to the ground. Still, the last days of autumn ordinarily are full of sorrow, for the trees have lost their foliage and the fields fade. But this mourning is not for ever. The fields are again in glad array.

Autumn, however, only charms to prepare us for winter. Then Mentone becomes full of "ineffable harmonies," so says M. Rendu, and then he begins to detail them. We, however, shall respect his own adjective and be silent respecting them, and pay a flying visit to Monaco.

Monaco is a charming little nook adjacent to Mentone. Some prefer it to the latter, and hardly any equally limited space can be more delightful. But there dwells a demon whom M. Rendu and all good men would fain exorcise and expel. Unhappily, they cannot do so, and all they can do is to bemoan themselves and Monaco. It is one of the now happily few resorts of gamblers. At Monaco, indeed, gambling is more flourishing than the vine or olive. We learn from Dr. H. Bennett that a German company have expended some 40,000*l.* in erecting there a charming Casino, where a select band of skilled musicians periodically play, around which fair gardens are blooming, and within which the dark gambling demon lurks waiting for his prey. We use the term *demon*, but M. Rendu openly names "Satan," in connexion with this topic, and grows quite eloquent in his description of the vanities of Monaco. It seems clear to our author that Monaco is a second Eden, and the gamster a second serpent tempting to forbidden fruit and destruction.

One very natural consequence of writing up such places is that everything has now become very dear. Land at Mentone has quadrupled in value, and the natives make a good thing indeed out of increasing consumers and increasing pulmonary consumption.

After all, however, that may be said in praise of such choice nooks as Mentone and Monaco, it may be questioned whether patients to whom distance and expense are objections will not find equivalents within the region of the Western Alps. We believe that we could readily indicate and graduate a series of localities within a circumscribed region which would answer for nearly all pulmonary patients, excepting those who are almost hopeless. In winter, for example, there are the warm retreats at the head of the Lake of Geneva, which, except during certain winds, are scarcely disturbed. What situation is more sheltered than Montreux, to which may be added Clarens and other adjacent villages! There, too, in spring, the patient might ascend to the Righi Vaudois and Glion, where a varied and verdant prospect would delight him. In summer, again, there are all the high places of the Alps before him—as Zermatt and the Riffelberg with their stimulating air, Courmayeur with its softer breezes, and the high inns of the Bell Alp and the *Æggischhorn*. In autumn, there is



Champéry, or again Courmayeur, or Chamouni, or the lakes of Thun and Geneva. In fact, a change of residence through all the places just named would involve a climatic graduation sufficient for most patients; while there would be the additional advantage of a variety of the most imposing and attractive scenery to be found in Europe.

It is only a sufficient local knowledge which is required to make such a course practicable and beneficial; and when once generally adopted, the oppressive monotony of a little bay in the Mediterranean will be gladly exchanged for the unending beauty of grand lakes and mountains, with all their morning and evening glories and their vast variety of atmospheric effects. We have ourselves recently mused much while in Alpine regions on the sanitary advantages which, we believe, will be increasingly derived from their varied and differently beneficial zones. A correct knowledge of Alpine climatology will be one of the ripe fruits of Alpine exploration; and when the fever and fashion of climbing lofty peaks and leaping wide crevasses have in some degree subsided, it will, perhaps, be found that the most generally useful and most abiding result of all is the discovery and the civilization of certain graduated Alpine localities where weak brothers and sisters may grow stronger and live longer than they or their friends had ever hoped.

We ought to say that M. Rendu's book is more complete and more literary than most similar publications. In fact, it appears to exhaust its subject, and, allowing for some little over-commendation, may be accepted as an excellent guide to the places named.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Tenants of Malory: a Novel.* By Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THOUGH we cannot compliment Mr. Le Fanu so largely on the design and details of 'The Tenants of Malory,' as we have often had to do in similar cases, we can certify that his new novel is good enough to sustain his reputation as a writer of thoroughly readable stories. Two or three of its principal characters are chargeable with conventionality,—the scenes between the chief lovers, Cleve Verney and Margaret Fanshawe, are melo-dramatic,—and in the final distribution of rewards and punishments, the winners of the great prizes are subordinate characters of the story, for whose welfare the reader neither feels nor has been asked to feel any strong concern. These are the most conspicuous defects of a novel that atones for its shortcomings by accomplishing with unusual completeness the first object of romantic art. The book is thoroughly amusing, from the skill with which the drama is opened at an admirably-described Welsh watering-place, the singular complications of the narrative, and the extreme comicality of the chief actor and incidents of the third volume. Something more than ordinary commendation is due to a novel that pleases at the outset, interests deeply in its progress, and occasions an abundance of laughter towards the conclusion. And to the praise which these merits will command must be added grateful acknowledgment of the originality of Mr. Le Fanu's villainous attorney, Jos. Larkin, and of his vagabond, Dingwell, *alias* the Honourable Arthur Verney.

The villainous attorney is one of the great difficulties of those writers of prose fiction who, not content with providing new plots and new chief characters, are dissatisfied with themselves unless they can contrive to impart a certain distinctiveness and freshness to the machinery of their tales, and to those inferior

agents who, like the stage-servants of theatrical boards, are employed to shift scenes and arrange furniture for the convenience of the real actors. Without the aid of the rascally lawyer the action of a certain class of novels would come to a stop. No other ministrant to romantic exigencies can be substituted for the knavish solicitor who tampers with deeds, forges signatures, purloins documentary evidence, fabricates pedigrees, and by other practices brings about the scenes of misery, in which the heroism of wronged heirs, the goodness of suffering damsels, the munificence of eccentric uncles, the cruelty of ambitious schemers, and the peculiar qualities of many other romantic types of human nature, are beheld in all their loveliness or deformity. Repeated attempts have been made to discard this black sheep of the law from the agencies of prose fiction; but after learning from experience how impossible it is to get on without his conventional rascality, writers, like clients in real life, find themselves compelled, against their will, to have recourse to his assistance; and readers, under protest, and with an express understanding that they do not accept him as a faithful representative of actual existence, have consented to tolerate his re-appearance as a nuisance that must be endured, even as the apothecary is honoured, for the service that may be got from him. Under these circumstances, novel-readers will regard Mr. Le Fanu with a sentiment akin to gratitude when they encounter a new style of low attorney in the sanctimonious Mr. Larkin, of whom it is recorded, "with Truth he was, as it were, on bowing terms, and invariably spoke of her with respect"; and whose meanness and scoundrelism were so effectively draped, that even a young man of fashion like Cleve Verney is said to have dropped his eyes, and "looked for a moment on the table, in the passing contagion of the good attorney's high moral tone."

But Dingwell, *alias* Arthur Verney, is a still more important contribution to the creations of romantic literature, the incidents of his outrageous and dismally droll career being scarcely less remarkable than the features of his ludicrously abominable character. Some weeks since we had occasion to raise the question whether a man could give evidence of his own murder; and, reminded of this circumstance by Mr. Dingwell's grand achievement, we take occasion to explain that our question of course applied to a genuine case, in which the death of the witness has actually occurred. Several cases must occur to every reader in which persons for the achievement of a special end have represented themselves as having quitted the world. In Ireland of the last century, country gentlemen, after publication of their deaths, were sometimes safely conveyed beyond the reach of bailiffs in coffins on which creditors had dropped tears of sincere regret, little suspecting the animated nature of their contents. At the present time our London life-assurance offices are compelled to take special precautions against a taste prevalent in the sister island for imaginary dissolution and spurious consignment to the grave. Many years since, the father of Grimaldi the clown amused himself by feigning death, causing himself to be laid in his coffin as though for interment, and listening, as he lay within the walls of his wooden case, to the remarks of his children, who were brought to the bed-side to gaze on his face from which they were assured by their attendants that life had fled. Those who are acquainted with Grimaldi's biography do not need to be reminded how the future clown was chastized for the contentment and glee which he exhibited in the presence of the counterfeit

corpse. In more recent times at least two distinguished Englishmen, at the instigation of vanity less savage but not more defensible than that which animated the elder Grimaldi, are believed to have supplied our newspaper offices with false announcements of their own deaths, so that they might have the gratification of seeing how their past careers were regarded by the literary directors of public opinion. But the most recent and remarkable case of counterfeit death that occurs to us at the present moment is that of an ingenious gentleman who, having insured his life in London, made Paris his place of residence, and, after a period of domiciliation in France, apprised the directors of his London assurance office of his own death. His letter to the directors purported to come from his executor and intimate friend. To lull suspicion, he was determined to bury himself in England. Having purchased a leaden coffin, and imagining himself to be encased in it, he, in the character of his own executor, conveyed the heavy receptacle to England, and interred it with appropriate pomp in one of our London cemeteries. Notwithstanding the imposing effect of his funeral procession, and the faultlessness of all his mortuary proceedings, he failed of success; and a French criminal court, after due inquiry into the particulars of his arrangements, consigned him to a condition of penal servitude which he still endures, doubtless with a genuine wish that he had spoken the truth when he reported himself in the city of London as being actually dead.

Mr. Arthur Verney's action in 'The Tenants of Malory' reminds us of the fraud perpetrated by this luckless Anglo-Parisian. The son and heir of a peer, Arthur Verney closes a career of outrageous licence in his native land with a crime for which he is tried and sentenced to death, when he cheats the gallows by making his escape from prison and flying to the East. For nearly thirty years he skulks in the foulest dens of Constantinople, consorting with criminals, concealing the secret of his ghastly degradation, and supporting life on a small allowance periodically paid him by an agent of his family. During these years his father dies, and his younger brother—a pompous noodle—impudently waits the time when he may claim possession of the family estates and title. So long as there is no evidence of his elder brother's death, the Verney peerage is in abeyance, and the revenues of the Verney lands are withheld alike from the late lord's eldest son, who dares not return to England, and from Fulke Verney, who so long as his brother Arthur lives can succeed neither to the entailed estates nor the Viscounty. Affairs have been in this position for the greater part of a generation of time, when Arthur Verney, the outcast, is hunted out by Josiah Larkin, and induced to come to England under the assumed name of Dingwell, and testify to his own death before the House of Peers, so that his younger brother may assume the family dignities. Out of no love for his brother, but for selfish advantage, Arthur Verney consents to play the perilous part assigned to him; and the most humorous as well as most exciting parts of Mr. Sheridan Le Fanu's work are those which describe the conduct of the shrewd, sarcastic, maniacal, and utterly depraved outcast after his return to his native country. How the reprobate secures his brother's admission to the peerage, and then utterly confounds the new Viscount by revealing his true name and history, and how this revelation influences the course of the story, readers must learn for themselves.

*Fac-Similes of National Manuscripts, from William the Conqueror to Queen Anne.* Selected under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and photozincographed, by command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Col. Sir Henry James, R.E., Director of the Ordnance Survey. Part II. (Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.)

FIVE dozen and seven letters, in photozincographed fac-simile, with the text printed and translated, and an introductory synopsis of their contents, and some explanatory notes, are now added to the collection edited by Sir Henry James. The dates begin at 1509, when Henry the Seventh issued the signed bill, here given, to Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, authorizing the prelate to proclaim the necessity for the whole kingdom to be trained to arms, the rust of peace having taken somewhat from the old national military brightness. The supplies granted by Henry's parliament to carry on war with France he quietly put in his pocket, while France bought a peace of him at a considerable cost!

The last document is dated 1553, so that the period extends from the last year of Henry the Seventh to the last of Edward the Sixth. The document is from Thirlby, Bishop of Norwich, and two others, and gives an account of the health of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. "He coveteth to sit up and walk, and is sometimes led between two, with a staff also in his hand; but like as he desireth to be thus a-foot, so immediately after he hath been a little up, he must be laid down again, and feebleth so cold as by no means he can attain any heat."

Between the above-named two documents there are several of different degrees of interest. There is reference to the sweating sickness, which Henry the Seventh, when Earl of Richmond, is said to have first introduced with his army of ragamuffins when he landed with them at Milford Haven. There is a letter in Greek, from a nameless lady supposed to be one of the learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, probably Mildred, afterwards Lady Burghley, to Lady Jane Grey. The writer expresses the warmest admiration for the writings of Basil the Great, of which the lady forwards a copy to Lady Jane, with the intimation that a book by a high-born man was most fitting to be studied by a high-born lady.

Of all the letters here, the most interesting and amusing is the epistle addressed by Mary, Queen-dowager of France, to her brother, Henry the Eighth. That brother had led her into a marriage with Louis the Twelfth of France, — a man who is invested with some dignity in history and romance as Duke of Orleans, but who, at the period of this union, was a poor, exhausted wretch, worn out by everything but years. The French called Madame Mary the "Pearl of England," longed for her coming, and welcomed her when she came. Mary's heart, however, was entirely in the keeping of the handsome Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Never did bridal party travelling by water endure such a storm-tossing as that of which Lady Mary was the chief personage. They could not make Boulogne, but were flung ashore between there and Grisez, — the ladies distressed, despairing, the bride herself, and Mistress Anne Boleyn, who was in her train, alone keeping up the spirits of the party. As for the knights and gentlemen, with wet, drooping plumes, and dragged finery generally, they must have looked as modern masqueraders might who had lost their way and had fallen into a river.

Help was soon at hand. Boulogne carried the "Pearl" proudly and exultingly within its

walls, and set her and her company on a splendid bridal-path towards Abbeville. The fevered, broken, impatient king contrived to obtain a fair view of the lady while she was on her road, before he received her with all due formalities, grave, droll and questionable, at the old gates of the city. His opinion of the new queen is to be gathered from his remarks as he was carried back to Abbeville, when he wished that Satan might seize and keep him if the "Pearl" were not a brighter pearl than ever he had expected to behold.

The marriage was celebrated, there was a joust or two in honour of the occasion, and the royal bridegroom straightway expired. Without loss of more time than was necessary for the transacting of inevitable business, — and some which Mary might have postponed for awhile, — the royal widow penned the letter to her brother which is in this volume, dated 1515. Its interest lies in the quantity of its erasures. She writes, for example, "My most dear and most entirely beloved brother, in most tender and loving manner possible, I recommend myself to your Grace;" but by her own motion, or Bryan Tuke's (clerk to the Signet), or Wolsey's, who had a hand in some of the corrections, for the above words in italics is substituted "humble manner." This evidence of extreme care not to wound the susceptibility of Henry runs through the whole letter. Mary reminds him with much variation of form (this being, of course, the draft of a letter of which a fair copy in Tuke's hand was subsequently despatched) how she had submitted to the marriage with "King Loys of France" for the sake of restoring the peace of the two kingdoms, but otherwise sorely against her will. Her "brother," she says, — but she alters it to "good brother," — will not forget his gracious promise that if she survived the husband whom she took to please Henry, she might afterwards so marry as to please herself; and then, with much crossing out, and adding, and altering, that being now "at my liberty, remembering the great virtues which I have seen and perceived heretofore in my Lord of Suffolk, to whom I have always been of good mind, as ye well know, I have affixed and clearly determined myself to marry with him, and the same (I assure you) hath proceeded (only of mine own mind, without any request or labour of my said Lord of Suffolk, or of any other person, and," (she now summons up a courage amounting to audacity) "to be plain with your Grace, I have so bound myself to him that for no cause earthly I will or may vary or change the same." As if terrified by her own daring, she then calls Henry her "good" and "most kind brother," tells him of his "good and loving mind," and "the great and tender love that hath ever been between you and me." Finally, she plays her last card. In Calais, and therefore within the jurisdiction of Henry, she offers to purchase his consent by giving up all her dowry, the whole of the gold and jewelry she had received from the French King, "and over and besides this I shall, rather than fail, give you as much, yearly, part of my dower to as great a sum as shall stand with your will and pleasure;" all of her own she would surrender, what she had as Queen, and as much as Henry chose to take of her private fortune; and, last of all, a word of earnestness for the man she loved, praying the king "not to be miscontented with my said Lord of Suffolk, whom of mine inward good mind and affection to him I have in manner" (is there not a pretty modesty in that phrase "in manner"?) "enforced to be agreeable to the same without any request by him made, as knoweth our Lord, whom I beseech to have your Grace in his merciful governance."

The King consented to the marriage, at the price offered, and then he learned that when the above letter was written, the lovers had been already married at Paris! His wrath was great, but brief; and after a second marriage at Eltham, the matter ended, as in an old comedy, with Henry's blessing, and a dance of all the characters. The bride was then but seventeen. The young couple set up a splendid home, in what is now a very unfragrant neighbourhood, "the Mint, in the Borough," and they kept a noble house in Suffolk, where, in the church at Bury St. Edmunds, reposes the dust of the young princess who only "in manner enforced" a duke to take her for his bride. Of this marriage, so happily accomplished, there came no happy issue. The only son, Henry Earl of Lincoln, died in his father's lifetime. The less known and the happier of the daughters was Alianora, who married the second Earl of Cumberland; the other was Frances, who married Henry Grey (Marquess of Dorset, and ultimately Duke of Suffolk). This mother of Lady Jane Grey, who died on the scaffold, and of Lady Katharine Grey, who died in the Tower for marrying, against Elizabeth's will, with Lord Hertford, came to be glad to secure a home for herself by marrying (when a widow) with Adrian Stocks, who had been her head groom, or "master of the horse." When Elizabeth made a joke of this match, the wits had a good deal to say about the royal joker and her own "master of the horse," Robert Dudley.

*Hog-Hunting in the East, and other Sports.* By Capt. J. T. Newall. With Illustrations. (Tinsley Brothers.)

IN No. 2027 of last year we reviewed the 'Eastern Hunters' of this author. We are glad to find that he has availed himself of a suggestion we there offered. Fictitious names of places are very objectionable in a genuine book of hunting adventures. The tracts visited by the sportsman are, in general, out of the way of the traveller or ordinary tourist, and it is only through such books as these of Capt. Newall that we can learn something about them. The present volume is chiefly concerned with the country of Cutch, or, as it is more properly written, Kach. In one respect this is a very important province of India. Some fifty years ago it might have been quoted as an example of anarchy and misrule. Marauding tribes kept its frontiers perpetually disturbed; the people of the neighbouring province of Sindh not unfrequently made incursions into it, and its Rājput sovereign was dissolute and sanguinary. Had its soil been rich, or had it possessed other attractions for the eye of covetousness, such a state of things would probably have led to annexation. But Kach was a poor country, not worth the taking; so it was thought better to educate the prince under an English tutor, and leave the result to Providence. The consequence has been that Kach has been peaceful, well-governed, contented; and we are surprised that it is not more often pointed to as an illustration of the advantages of educating the princes of India. It is not to be expected, however, that hog-hunters should regard the spread of civilization with the same satisfaction as pure philanthropists. We cannot wonder, then, at the sentiments which Capt. Newall makes them express: —

"Why, yes, I suppose so," said Norman, meditatively. "I certainly expected to get more out of the Dooree jungle; but I hear the villagers have been shooting pig all about the villages in this neighbourhood. They say the Rao has taken off the interdict against destroying them." "Then the Rao ought to be flogged!" exclaimed Stewart, with the most culpable irreverence for the flesh of



the Lord's anointed.—"Ay, ay!" said Mowbray, the political, "that is very well. But you see in this case what is sauce for the goose may indeed be sauce for the gander, but yet be anything but a desirable addition for a fowl. I think the Rao is quite right. In fact, the preservation of pig, however delightful a thing for English hunters, yields considerably less gratification to the villagers themselves. With crops in the ground, they somehow entertain a rooted aversion to the near neighbourhood of swine and their nightly depredations—or perhaps I should say rootings. Let us make the most of what we have, and entertain some consideration for the wretched people about us."

But, on the other hand, it must not be imagined that hog-hunting is a sport likely to make those who follow it indifferent to the feelings of the natives. The cultivating classes of India enter into *shikar* with almost as much relish as Englishmen,—and with good reason, for the wild boar, the panther, and the tiger are now the only enemies of the Indian villager. Englishmen and natives are thus more drawn together by hunting sympathies than perhaps by any other; and accordingly we find that those of our countrymen who have been most renowned for their goodwill to the natives have been ardent hog-hunters, as Elphinstone, Malcolm, Pottinger, and Outram.

But it is as a training-school for our young military officers that hog-hunting is especially valuable. It makes them good and fearless riders, accustoms them to note the minutest features of a country, and gives them presence of mind in danger. A man who can ride at speed over a difficult country, and stop a wild boar in its deadly rush, is not likely to have his nerves much shaken in action. A passage from Capt. Newall's book will show what is expected from a hog-hunter who aspires to distinction in the field:—

"Norman's young horse was half frantic with excitement, and when the hunters at first set to work in direct pursuit, could with difficulty be restrained. But his rider had not, on that day, for the first time ridden a fresh, fiery colt after pig, and soon brought him into something like command. He was obliged, however, to take a slight pull, and Mowbray drew level with him, Vivian being a length or two in the rear. They closed fast with the boar, and with such even advantage that it would have been difficult to say who led. For two or three hundred yards they raced together, each with an eye on the boar, but occasionally glancing at, and taking cognizance of, his competitor. As I have before observed, it is not always the foremost horseman who secures the spear. Still, the lead gives great advantage, and, if obtainable, is struggled for by all. So long did the two continue locked together, that it seemed likely to end in a dead heat. The boar cleared a low hedge of thorns but a few lengths in front of them, and showed evident signs that the pace had told on him, while the nearest nullah was yet a couple of hundred yards away. Norman now drew ahead of his companion. The gallant young one answered to the spurs, and as he rushed up to the blown hog had got clear from his competitor. With his spear extended far in front, and leaning over his horse's neck, he attempted to prick the hog, which, however, gave a sharp turn, and the colt dashed past. Mowbray, who had taken a slight pull on his horse when he found himself passed, now took advantage of the turn, drove his horse up, and, leaning forward, just managed to touch the boar behind. Norman thought he had failed, but a cry of 'First spear' told the contrary. The hog made another sharp turn, and Norman, with some difficulty bringing round the colt, who, though showing no fear of the game, was naturally unaware of the object in view, again got in behind it. The boar now ran down alongside a hedge, boring in toward it as if with the view of keeping on the pursuer's bridle hand. But Norman forced him a little out, and rushing past drove his spear deep in as the boar made a half turn and tried to charge. The young

one swerved a little, but his blood was up and he behaved as a game Arab should do, and, in truth, generally does. The rider withdrew his spear unbroken, and wheeled round again to come to action. In doing so, however, he met Mowbray, who had just received a charge, and a serious broadside collision took place. Both riders were shaken in their seats, and the colt nearly came down, but each managed to pull himself and his horse together, and the attack was renewed. Vivian, who had been outpaced, now joined in the action. But they had reached the brink of the first nullah, and into it the boar plunged, followed by the horsemen, who forced him to climb up the opposite bank. There, however, with curled back, erect bristles, glaring eyes, and champing tusks, he faced round and refused to budge an inch further. It was rather an awkward position to assail, but a direct attack was unavoidable. Norman was nearest, and dashed up the bank. The boar met him before he could gain a footing on the top, and had the colt not behaved like a veteran, it might have come to grief. As it was, it barely escaped being ripped. Norman's spear rattled in among the boar's teeth, but the charge was stayed off, and the impetus of the animal carried it on into the nullah. Vivian here got a slight dig, but the boar ascended another portion of the bank, went on a little, and again stood at bay. Mowbray and Norman—whose horse was getting half frantic—rushed up this slope together, the former a little in advance, and on the left. The boar was standing, with foam flying from his jaws, on a piece of level but stony ground, and after a few sharp trotting steps rushed at Mowbray, thus passing directly across Norman. The latter made a thrust in front and struck the boar, which was at the same moment received by Mowbray on his spear. Norman's spear came across his horse's chest and flew from his grasp, while to avoid coming end on over the pig the colt rose to jump him. But only partial was his success. The boar was struck and knocked over, and either the spear-shaft or the horse's head hit Norman a blow in the face, knocking off his hat and giving him a bloody nose. The active young horse staggered on, but recovered, and Norman found himself still in his saddle, and pulling his horse up on the other side, half-confused with the blow and the brief scrimmage, for it had been the work of a few seconds. Both horsemen came round; but that was the gallant boar's last charge. He had risen to his legs, trotted a few paces, then reeled, sank on his knees, and rolled over, and, gasping out his last sob, was gathered to his fathers."

Capt. Newall's book concludes with some excellent rules for the sport of which he is so fond. We recommend them to the attention of our Eastern Nimrods. In case of their not being observed, it cannot be doubted that the sport will before very long be almost extinct in the vicinity of our cantonments. In cultivated tracts this would perhaps be not wholly to be regretted; but there are broad plains in India where there will be no signs of tillage for many years to come. There, protected by proper rules, wild hog will continue plentiful, and there long may the hunter follow his noble pastime!

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Chemical Change in the Eucharist: in Four Letters showing the Relations of Faith to Sense.* From the French of Jacques Abbadié. By J. W. Hamersley. (Low & Co.)

"BLESS thee, Bottom, bless thee! thou art translated!" was the exclamation, when that worthy showed his new headpiece. We may say the same to James Abbadié, who is translated, and certainly with a new headpiece. The old title was 'Réflexions sur la Présence réelle...', and now we have it a 'Chemical Change in the Eucharist.' Abbadié was a French theologian who came over with William the Third, and died in 1727, Dean of Killaloe. His letters on the real presence are of no use in our day. The translator has served them up in old type with a fantastic binding, IHS, crosses, &c. He means to invade the ritualist camp in the guise of one of themselves: and if the Philistines

do not keep this Samson to make sport, they have no fun in them. There is a Preface and notes, which are to be judged of by the following: "You know your altars in our eyes, [we preserve punctuation, which is curious throughout,] reek with Jesuit pestilence; with blood of Albigenes. How my pen quivers with the cry of the Vaudois, hounded to the flaming pen [N.B., not the one which quivered a moment ago]—the wail of strangling infancy [can infants wail during strangulation?—the stifled groans of blood-smear'd hoary heads [do people groan with their heads?—the martyr's prayer—let not this be laid to their charge—hark—that agonized shriek, coursing the heart-throb of six hundred years [this beats us]—the mother in the gorging holocaust [she must eat herself, for she is the holocaust] appeals with charred hands to the God of vengeance; the frantic daughter, vainly struggling from the Catholic Satyr's clutch [verb here *ad libitum*], to purge her shame in the embers of her mother's breast." I'm afraid, Sammy, this verges on the poetical, said Tony Weller under much less provocation than this! The nocturnal sporades, with refrigerated radii, which illumine our orb terrene, were pronounced not English by the city man in the play. What would either have said to this? As to a shriek coursing a throb, this cannot be: they never come together except in the locomotive, and as the shriek comes from the front of the boiler, and the throb must be referred to the piston, we submit that the throb courses the shriek. And for six hundred years! How long have steam-carriages run? The author tell us—in his usual imagery, *image-awry*—that pagans carve and worship their gods, and cannibals eat their fellow men; unless worship be some kind of eating, this is an incongruous antithesis. But as he has "freely tasked the magnanimity of strength, to tone the ungraciousness of truth," we merit the sublimity of criticism to modulate the uproarousness of rieblity. The Preface is dated from New York: if our friend be of that city, many of his fellow citizens will thank Heaven there is an old country to touch up such eccentricities.

*Letters Home from Spain, Algeria, and Brazil, during Past Entomological Rambles.* By the Rev. Hamlet Clark, M.A. (Van Voorst.)

The author of this book and title-page apologizes in his Introduction for "the too meagre notices of Natural History" contained in his letters. In thus excusing he accuses himself, and the accusation, as a perusal of his letters shows, is perfectly proved. "Notices of Natural History" and "Entomological Rambles" are phrases which in Mr. Clark's letters mean chiefly searches for beetles. In this octavo volume of one hundred and seventy-eight pages there occurs but one observation of the slightest novelty or value,—that the fireflies of the genus *Aspisoma* when flying emit flashes of light intermittently, regularly, rhythmically and simultaneously, as if in obedience to the baton of a leader. This is a very pretty observation, if not a new one; but it will scarcely justify the publication of a book. The other contents of the letters may have once interested the writer's father and aunt.

*British Butterflies and Moths: an Introduction to the Study of our Native Lepidoptera.* By H. T. Stainton, F.R.S. (Reeve & Co.)

Messrs. Reeve & Co. did well in asking Mr. Stainton to supply the volume on the Natural History of the Scalewings to the elegant series of elementary volumes which they are publishing on the various animal and vegetable forms found in the British islands. Mr. Stainton, besides being a good entomologist, is a popular and practised writer. A glossary, or, better still, translations and definitions of technical terms, wrought into the text would have made this Introduction more acceptable and useful to beginners. But this is the only considerable defect of the volume. Besides half-a-score of woodcuts, it is illustrated by sixteen coloured plates, which have been carefully engraved by E. W. Robinson. There are always boys and girls arriving at the age at which butterflies and moths are novel as well as beautiful little wonders, as amazing as if they were flowers on the wing. Mr. Stainton's Introduction will be most acceptable to all such

fresh observers. It will prepare them for his Manual, which in turn will lead the learner on, until he becomes fit to grapple with the profounder researches of the anatomists from Reaumur to Newport. Mr. Stainton dedicates this volume to two gentlemen who have furnished him with descriptions of caterpillars; but many caterpillars and far more eggs are still unknown. Hence, the work which now remains to be done by the students of insects or segmented animals with six feet is not to chase butterflies with nets or to sugar trees for moths, but to complete our knowledge of the first, second and third of the four phases in the life circle of most of the orders. Viewed in this complete way, entomology becomes a pursuit for every month of the year.

*Astronomy, Spherical and Physical; with Problems and Tables.* By William A. Norton. (New York, Wiley & Son.)

This is the fourth edition of Prof. Norton's work. It is a very complete performance, and has gained a high character. Though of 560 pages, the quantity of matter is so great that it is one of the most condensed works on the subject.

*The Theories of Copernicus and Ptolemy.* By a Wrangler. (Longmans & Co.)

Was Galileo supported by "rigorous scientific proofs" of the orbital and diurnal motion of the earth? This is the question discussed: nobody believes he was, if mathematical demonstration be meant. The author holds that all the proofs down to our own time do not amount to this. Unquestionably there is a possibility that any one of the circumstances relied on may have another explanation; and those who take the question as mathematically settled may get some good from this tract. But they would have got more if the author had not pushed many of his arguments too far.

We have on our table *Sermons preached in Liverpool*, by Andrew Wilson, B.A. (Rivingtons),—*The Last Words of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*: being a Course of Seven Sermons preached during Passion Week, 1867, in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Twickenham, by Rev. R. S. Cobbett, M.A. (Rivingtons),—*Pleasures of Old Age*, translated from the French of Emile Souvestre (Routledge & Sons). Also the following New Editions: *The History of Brechin to 1864*, by David D. Black (Edinburgh, Paterson),—*Appleton's Handbook of American Travel*. The Northern Tour, with Maps of the leading Routes of Travel and of the Principal Cities, edited by Edward B. Hall (New York, Appleton & Co.),—*The Arts of Writing, Reading, and Speaking, in Letters to a Law Student*, by Edward W. Cox (Cox),—*German Reading-Book, on an entirely New Principle: a Story*, by Franz Hoffmann, literally translated, with Copious Grammatical Notes, Explanations, and Idioms, and a German Grammar, by Dr. M. M. Fischel (Nutt),—*Broken to Harness: a Story of English Domestic Life*, by Edmund Yates (Bentley),—*Kissing the Rod: a Novel*, by Edmund Yates (Routledge & Sons),—*Cecil Castlemaine's Gage, and other Novelties*, by Ouidh (Chapman & Hall),—*Hobson's Choice: a Story*, by Dutton Cook (Low & Co.).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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#### THE AUTUMN GALES.

As we are now close on the period of our autumnal and winter gales, it may be expedient to consider how far we must necessarily suffer damage from these physical phenomena, how far science and scientific appliances can furnish us with a safeguard against their violence, and enable us to anticipate their coming. Long ago, Sir John Herschel said there was no doubt that the progress of a cyclone might be telegraphed, and this might secure many a ship from danger by forewarning; and we know that storms are actually telegraphed in the United States. The Chicago and Toledo Telegraph announces the beginning of a nor'-wester to the shipmasters at Cleveland, at Buffalo, and on Lake Ontario. As Piddington observes, a telegraph in China might warn the shipping at Hong Kong of the approach of a cyclone; and there can be no doubt that the Americans might announce, throughout the length and breadth of their States, the approach of a storm from twelve to twenty hours before it could be felt. Whilst the storm travels at the rate of a carrier-pigeon,—that is, at the utmost, sixty miles per hour,—electricity wings its way after the manner of light itself, as it comes to us from the sun. The prescience of meteorologists may be doubtful; but there can be no question of the course and violence of a storm after it has commenced; and so, without doubting the possibility of predicting approaching tempests, we shall endeavour on the present occasion to show how eminent might be the service of a well-organized telegraphic connexion throughout the world with reference to storm-warnings.

Nothing is more constant and remarkable than the correspondence between the weather in different parts of the earth. We will give two recent examples. The severe storm of last August, 19th-20th, was connected with a spell of deluging rain in the United States of America, over an extensive area, terminating with a tremendous downpour on the 18th at Washington—the day preceding the occurrence of the storm in England. Still more recently, on Saturday last, the 14th of September, strong south-west and north-west winds prevailed over England, rain having fallen at a great many of the meteorological stations, and at Rochefort 0.79 inch, or at the rate of 80 tons per acre, in the preceding twenty-four hours, whilst apparently about the same time (Friday morning) there occurred a tremendous storm over and around Paris, doing much damage to trees, the branches of which were torn off and scattered in the roads. Now, just as it cleared up at Paris, it began to threaten in England, and in the evening of Saturday rain became pretty general throughout the stations, about 10 tons per acre falling in London. In London, we came in for the fog end of the storm, and, as usual, just about forty-eight hours after it reached Paris.

That storm, then, from across the Atlantic struck Europe from the Bay of Biscay, breaking with its full force over Rochefort, advancing in a direction north-east right upon Paris with its centre, whilst the outskirts of the storm-belt, moving more slowly, took forty-eight hours more to reach London.

Immediately after, "a strong easterly wind passed over Scotland"; this was the returning polar current (north-east), set in motion by the rarefaction of the equatorial south-west rainfall; and then the barometer began to rise all over the stations, attaining the height of 30.60 inches in the north on Wednesday the 18th, with a prevalence of north, north-west and north-east winds,

with much cooler weather—days of respite and hope for the lingering harvest, and a check to choleraic pestilence.

Now, all the above might have been inferred from the warning of the electric telegraph; the duration of the spell of weather might have been computed according to past experience, and we might have been put on our guard to look out for the first indication of the next change by noting the barometer and the thermometer.

Such is the reasoning suggested and fortified by experience. But we must have the preliminary facts, and this necessity shows the expediency of multiplying telegraphic intelligence of meteorological changes from every part of Europe, Asia and America.

Mr. Reuter should add to his telegraphic messages a single line, which need not consist of more than six letters and as many figures, announcing the state of the weather from all points of his worldwide correspondence: thus, B. 30.15; T. 51; N.E., with R. S. F. for rain, snow, fair, as the case may be. Incalculable would be the benefit of such a practice, which, with a little knowledge of the subject, would ere long enable all who are specially interested in the weather to take the warnings of storms on all occasions, particularly during the equinoctial gales now commencing.

The character of all storms and gales may be described as follows:—A fall of the barometer takes place at a limited point of the atmosphere; round about this centre of barometric depression the air turns with a movement more or less rapid, but invariably in the opposite direction of the hands of a watch, so that the same mass of air is carried successively from the north to the west, then to the south, to the east, and to the north. The whole, that is, the centre of depression and the turning movement of the mass of air, progress on the surface of Europe, dragged along in the general movement of the atmosphere, with a mean velocity of from twenty-four to thirty miles an hour. Between the different seasons of the year there is only a difference in the intensity of the movement of rotation. The most important fact is, that the velocity of translation of gales of wind is nearly independent of their degree of severity, being sensibly the same in the slightest as in the most violent tempests. Hence the conclusion that the cause of their displacement is *external* to them.

Another important fact, and which is reproduced with remarkable persistence, is, that all atmospheric perturbations reach us from the Atlantic Ocean, and that they strike the Continent on the west and north-west coasts, then advancing towards the east, sometimes with an inclination more or less evident towards the south.

The secondary phenomena, among which are thunderstorms, depend upon the general state of *humidity and electricity* of the atmosphere (closely connected with *temperature*). The thunderstorm bursts forth on the *circumference* of the whirlwind, at a greater or less distance from the centre. The direction of the storm-cloud depends upon the position it occupies with respect to the centre of movement. On the eastern borders of the whirlwind the clouds advance from the south to the north; on the southern border they advance from west to east, &c.

The great gales of the equinoxes and winter, now impending, have a very wide circle of action, and their influence is felt on our coasts even when they are beyond the Azores, many hundred leagues from Europe. It then becomes a matter of uncertainty at which point they will strike the Continent; a deviation of a few degrees to the south or the north, in the line of direction, may lead them upon Spain or England, Ireland or Scotland; but once they impinge, their direction becomes evident, and the nimble Ariel of the electric wire would outstrip the tempest, however violent, and scatter the timely warning in all directions, north, south, east and west, within the belt of violence, which might be inferred from the point of the storm's impinging.

The storms of summer, on the contrary, are very circumscribed in their action, which may extend over long but not wide bands of country; and the severity of their effects depends less upon



their own intensity than the electric phenomena that attend them. Consequently, they give *short notice beforehand* of their approach, and their signs are less marked: the barometric depression may be very trifling for a very violent tempest. Thus it is in spring and summer that the greatest care must be taken in interpreting the barometer, and preparing for its indications on land or sea; but in all cases the electric telegraph can outstrip the storm and impart the timely warning.

The gales of wind from the south-west, so prevalent in our autumn and mild winters, may be accounted for by the reduction of the specific gravity of the atmosphere in the distant regions north-east of us, owing to rain or snow; and according to the extent and rapidity of the fall will be the degree of violence which we experience from the passage of the air, which rushes on to restore the equilibrium. If a considerable fall of rain or snow take place in Russia or Siberia, a stream of air will first be experienced in the Baltic, the barometer will fall, and the wind will commence in Sweden, Denmark and on the north-east coast of England, extending thus in a south-westerly direction, the mercury continuing low, until the equilibrium is restored. When the storm is over in these places, the mercury frequently rises very suddenly; for, as soon as the equilibrium is restored, the neighbouring countries commonly experience an accumulation of air, occasioned by the motion of the stream continuing after the effect ceases, from the law of moving bodies termed *vis inertia*, or *inertia*, which causes them, when once put in motion, to proceed in the same line for some time after the impulsive causes have ceased to act.

The stream of air experienced in England when a precipitation of vapour happens in Russia or Siberia, is not confined to one point of the compass. Thus, supposing a copious and extensive precipitation from the atmosphere—rain or snow—to happen in the northern parts of Russia, then will Sweden, Denmark, England and Ireland experience gales of wind from the south-west; France, south-west; Germany, Italy, the Adriatic and the Euxine, due south; Tartary and Kamtschatka, south-east and east; and the Polar regions, due north. In confirmation of this view of the matter, we may remind the reader that we have no very high winds from south-west during a settled frost on the Continent; they only occur during the prevalence of *open weather*, which is the period of our violent gales.

We ought to know, when the barometer is low with us, whether the cold is intense in America or in Asia; if in Asia, the east winds will bring us cold; if in America, then the west winds will bring rain.

Now, all these facts have been verified, and we have been able by means of them to infer the state of the weather in distant regions; but what we want is just the converse—namely, to be enabled by means of the electric telegraph to infer coming weather—to take the storm-warning from the state of the weather at a distance. To the authorities who rule and regulate the doings of the meteorological office we commend this matter, hoping that they will give effect to the urgent petition of the British Association at its recent meeting, for the immediate restoration of the storm-warnings. The sea-faring population of the globe represents a totality of more than a million of men, in some two hundred thousand vessels. It will not do to deny to our seamen and shipowners information which, as practical men, they say they have found of value in saving life and property, merely because some learned persons think such information cannot be given with absolute certainty—which nobody expects; and it is quite useless to attempt to prove to practical men that the information is untrustworthy when they can retort that they have found it valuable—as abundantly attested on all hands.

#### A NEW WATERING-PLACE.

Levico, September, 1867.

I dare say you have never heard of Levico, in the Italian Tyrol. It possesses remarkable arseniated springs, which have been in local use for more

than a hundred years, but which have only become known in Northern Italy since the middle of this century. Up to 1860 the only accommodation for bathers was in some wretched houses grouped round the spring, which rises out of a mountain overtopping this village of Levico. But six years ago some enterprising people built at Levico itself a really comfortable bathing establishment, where visitors are fed and lodged quite as well as at an average hotel. The waters are brought down in pipes from the spring to the establishment, where now about three hundred people are taking baths daily. There are two kinds of waters used here for treatment. One kind, for internal use, is almost identical, both in taste and chemical composition, with the arseniated springs of Monte Doré, in Auvergne. The other kind, used solely for baths, contains rather less arsenic than the drinking water, but a great deal of copper, to which latter substance the wonderful efficacy of these baths, especially in obstinate skin affections, is principally attributed. Ladies also come here for some of their peculiar complaints. As yet, nineteen-twentieths of the bathers come from the Lombardo-Veneto alone. Southern Italians are very scarce, French none at all, Germans quite the exception, and Englishmen perhaps four in six years, including myself. But I am convinced that the fame of these waters will assert itself by degrees, as not only their efficacy, but the beauty of the place is in their favour. Levico is situated at the bend of a spacious valley, running west from Trent, the chief town of the district, and one of the stations on the line laid down in the Val d'Adige from Verona, past the head of the Lago di Garda to the Brenner Pass, over which they hope to extend railway communication with Innsbruck in the course of the year. This valley of Levico is known under the generic name of Val Seingana. It is watered by the Brenta, which rises in one or other of two very small but pretty lakes which lie at our feet, side by side, divided by a long, narrow spur of a mountain, rising between us and Trent. The hills around cannot be on an average less than 5,000 feet high, and must command splendid panoramas, judging from the glimpses I have obtained from one or two points half way up their sides. Besides the beauty of the scenery, what delights me is the charming simplicity of the peasants. They are quite unsullied by tourists; and although thoroughly Italian in feature, language and mode of life, they do not find the Austrian rule so hard as to sour their character. Indeed, it is no use disguising the fact, that if you put the whole intelligent, thinking middle-class and the general progress of a country out of the question, life for labourers and chance residents is easier under despotism than under free institutions. Here you have a very low level of education, very low wages, and general stagnation; but, on the other hand, living is incredibly cheap, taxes are lower, for the very poor at least, than in Italy, and the police meddle little or not at all with the quiet villagers. To realize the cost of foreign rule, you must go to the great centres of activity and intelligence, Milan, Venice, Verona, and so forth; but in these mountain districts, I believe, a faithful *plébiscite* would come out strongly in favour of Austria. As for tourists in these parts, we are unquestionably better off than we should be either in Northern Italy (I consider the South still Bourbonized) or in Switzerland. We live for much less, 7 to 8 fr. a day, baths and medical attendance included, and the best of everything. We find the most charming politeness, almost servility, in every peasant we meet, and the natives, instead of driving hard bargains for every trifling service, accept with surprise and gratitude any small coin you may think fit to bestow. But pray do not think that I should allow myself to wish for a continuation of this state of things. I hope I am a consistent Liberal; but I think it better, on the whole, to be prepared for the disadvantages of liberty, which is not only an expensive article, but rather disagreeable in its effects, especially to me, who like to wear a good coat, and have not moral courage enough to black my own boots.

E. L.

#### THE PASCAL FORGERIES.

Alleyly, Melrose, Sept. 17, 1867.

HAVING requested and received from M. Charles some of the notes of Sir Isaac Newton, for the purpose of being compared with his undoubted handwriting and signature, I have no hesitation in asserting—

- 1st. That they are not in his handwriting;
- 2nd. That the handwriting has no resemblance to his; and
- 3rd. That the forger never possessed specimens either of his handwriting or signature.

As this opinion, however, is founded only on a recollection of Newton's MSS., which were long in my possession, and on a signature of his now before me, I have sent one of the forged notes to the Earl of Portsmouth, another to the Earl of Macclesfield (who possesses an interesting collection of Newton's letters), and a third to Sir Frederic Madden, of the British Museum, in the hope that they will compare them with the genuine letters of Newton in their possession.

Permit me also to state, that there is reason to believe that Newton's letters must have been forged subsequently to the date of publication of the General Dictionary, or, if the forger never saw that work, subsequently to 1841, when the Macclesfield 'Correspondence of Scientific Men, &c.' was published by my friend Prof. Rigaud, of Oxford. In both of these works the signatures used by Sir Isaac are Isaac Newton, Is. Newton, I. Newton, and Newton. In the forged letters all these signatures are used; and as the forger could not possibly have seen the originals of the letters published in these works, he must have found them in the works themselves.

D. BREWSTER.

Sept. 25, 1867.

I have received the opinions of the Earl of Portsmouth and the Earl of Macclesfield on the French letters supposed to be written by Sir Isaac Newton. After comparing them with genuine letters of Newton, they are both of opinion that they are not merely forgeries, but that the handwriting has no resemblance whatever to that of our distinguished philosopher. Lord Portsmouth sent me for comparison one of Newton's letters with his ordinary signature *Is. Newton*,—and Lady Macclesfield has sent me an accurate trace of another, with traces of *five* of his signatures; and judging from these, it is evident that the forger had never seen either the handwriting of Newton or his signature.

D. BREWSTER.

#### DICE IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

British Museum, Sept. 24, 1867.

It may interest the writer of the note on *κνβια* (Eph. iv. 14), ("the only word for 'gambling' used in the Bible," in your recent "Weekly Gossip," to learn that this word was in very common use, among Paul's kith and kin, for "cube," "dice," "diecy," and occurs frequently in the Talmud and Midrash. As Aristotle couples a dice-player (*κνβιυτης*) with a "bath robber" (*λωποδυνης*) and with a "thief" (*λυστης*—a word no less frequently used in the Talmud); so the Mishnah declares unfit either as "judge or witness" "a *κνβια*-player, a usurer, a pigeon-flier (betting-man), a vender of illegal (seventh-year) produce, and a slave." A mitigating clause—proposed by one of the weightiest legal authorities, to the effect that the gambler and his kin should only be disqualified "if they have but that one profession"—is distinctly negated by the majority, and the rule remains absolute. The classical word for the gambler or dice-player, *κνβιυτης*, appears aramaized in the same sources into something like *kubiustis*, as the following curious instances may show: When the Angel, after having wrestled with Jacob all night, asks him to let him go, "for the dawn has risen," (A.V. "the day breaketh") Jacob is made to reply to him, "Art thou, then, a thief or a *kubiustis*, that thou art afraid of the day?" To which the Angel replies, "No, I am not; but it is my turn to-day, and for the first time, to sing the Angelic Hymn of Praise in Heaven: let me go." In another talmudical passage an early biblical critic is discussing certain arithmetical difficulties in the Pentateuch. Thus he finds the number of



Levites (in Numbers) to differ, when summed up from the single items, from that given in the total. Worse than that, he finds that all the gold and silver contributed to the sanctuary is not accounted for, and clinching his argument, he cries, "Is, then, your Master Moses a thief or a *kubistia*? Or could he not make up his accounts properly?" The critic is then informed of a certain difference between "sacred" and other coins; and he further gets a lesson in the matter of Levites and First-born, which silences him. Again, the Talmud decides that, if a man have bought a slave who turns out to be a thief or a *kubistia*,—which has here been erroneously explained to mean a "man-stealer,"—he has no redress. He must keep him, as he bought him, or send him away; for he has bought him with all his vices.

No wonder dice-playing was tantamount to a crime in those declining days! There was, notwithstanding the severe laws against it, hardly a more common and more ruinous pastime—a pastime in which Cicero himself, who places the gambler on a par with an adulterer, did not disdain to indulge in his old days, claiming it as a privilege of "age." Augustus was a passionate dice-player. Nero played the point—for they also played it by points—at 400,000 sesterces. Caligula, after a long spell of ill luck, in which he had lost all his money, rushed into the streets, had two innocent Roman knights seized, and ordered their goods to be confiscated. Whereupon he returned to his game, remarking that this had been the luckiest throw he had had for a long time. Claudius had his carriages arranged for dicing convenience, and wrote a work on the subject. Nor was it all fair play with those ancients. Aristotle already knows of a way by which dice can be made to fall as the player wishes them; and even the cunningly-constructed, turret-shaped dice-cup did not prevent occasional "mendings" of luck. The Berlin Museum contains one "charged" die, and another with a double four. The great affection for this game is seen, among other things, by the common proverbs taken from it, and the no less than sixty-four names given to the different throws, taken from kings, heroes, gods, hetaïre, animals, and the rest. But the word was also used in the mathematical sense. In a cosmogonical discussion of the Midrash, the Earth is likened to a "cubus."

Regarding the translation "sleight" in the A.V., this seems a correct enough rendering of the term as far as the sense of the passage goes, and comes very near the many ancient translations—"nequitia," "versutia," "inanis labor," "vana et inepta (?) subtilitas," &c.—of the Fathers. Luther has "Schalkheit,"—a word the meaning of which at his time differed considerably from our acceptance of the term. The Thesaurus takes Paul's *κυσία* (s.v.) more literally, to mean "in alea numerum, i.e. in certis illis casibus quibus jactantur homines." I fully agree with the writer in the "improvability" of the Authorized Version of the New Testament (as well as of the Old); but nothing of permanent value can be done in this field without—1, due reference to the talmudical sources; 2, a thorough acquaintance with classical and post-classical archaeology and antiquities.

E. DEUTSCH.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

"Bless the man!" said Miss Trotwood, of Micawber, "he would write letters by the ream if it were a capital offence." Mr. James Smith would do as much even were it a reasonable thing; so fond is he of writing. Fifteen quarto pages, mostly of geometry, in answer to our "complimentary" notice of his letter to the Duke of Buccleuch. Complimentary he calls it, because we have left his arguments unanswered; surely he does not mean that this is the first compliment we have paid him! And ridicule is not argument: we know that; if ridicule had been argument, we should never have ridiculed Mr. James Smith. He calls us to repentance and to 31; he says his letter is written to test our sincerity: how he does forget! he found out that we were impostors long ago. In one point he has hit us; we wrote *while* instead of

*wile*: we remember how it was; we began to write *while*, and changed it into *wile* in the act of writing. And so we are to argue with a man who produces a pentagon of which four sides are together geometrically larger than the fifth, but mathematically equal to it. Surely the argument of the Carol which appeared in the *Correspondent* is good enough. The first verse is as follows—

A creed is a very fine thing,  
Above all when there isn't much of it;  
There is no π but three and one-eighth  
And Mr. James Smith is its prophet.  
So here we go round, round, round,  
And there we go square, square, square,  
Five per cent. is a hob in the pound,  
And sixpence an omnibus fare.

We have been told on good authority that the last line of the chorus was at first

And J—S— is a d—y who's there.

Really Mr. J. S. deserves the restoration of the original reading, painful as it is to us to make it known.

Among the works announced for publication by the Messrs. Allen are 'Sketches of Central Asia,' by Arminius Vámbéry, being additional details of his Eastern travels and of the ethnology of Central Asia,—on 'Indian Administration,' by Mr. Keene,—and an improved 'Sanskrit Manual,' by Monier Williams. Ozanam's great work, the 'History of Civilization in the Fifth Century,' is also announced in a translation by Ashley Carr Glyn.

Frederick Guest Tomlins, a writer and journalist of old standing, died on Saturday last. He was born in 1804; very early became a contributor to periodicals; and in 1840 assisted in founding the Shakespeare Society, of which he was for many years the working Secretary. He was the sub-editor of *Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper*, and the editor of *The Topic*. Under Mr. Phelps's management he produced a tragedy called 'Garcia,' founded on a Spanish story, which was only partially successful. Of late years, Mr. Tomlins was engaged chiefly in dramatic criticism and newspaper writing. In private he was an estimable man, and his loss will be regretted by many literary friends.

"Old Drury" has wonderful vitality. For more than two hundred years the players have occupied the stage there, with but few changes and interruptions. They who like to compare the present with the past may feel interest in knowing that in the season of 1667 Dryden's 'Secret Love' was the great new piece at Drury, and that Nell Gwyn was winking the hearts of susceptible audiences by her gay performance of *Florinel* in that play. A hundred years ago, in the season 1767-8, sentimental comedy first found a home here, with the 'False Delicacy' of Kelly, the Irish ex-staymaker. But the theatrical event which most stirred the play-going Londoners was the return of Spranger Barry to Drury Lane, with Mrs. Dancer, the lady whom the "silver-tongued" actor subsequently married, and who in her latest days, as Mrs. Crawford, excited the utmost jealousy of Mrs. Siddons. As *Jaffier* and *Belvidera*, *Othello* and *Desdemona*, they made the "Drury" of a hundred years ago shake with the thunders of ecstatic audiences. Garrick could not move the town to higher ecstasy, on his few appearances in that year.—The Miller and his Men, one of the opening pieces on Saturday, was first produced in 1813. It belongs to the half-way period between Spranger Barry's time and ours. Of the original cast, one actor only, we believe, survives: Mr. Vining, then a graceful young lover, now a veteran, with so many theatrical memories of the old days, that we hope he may be persuaded to commit them to writing.

The Social Science Congress at Belfast has accomplished a feat, by terminating its sittings in the midst of general peace, if not positive goodwill. On the first day of its assembling, the members were favoured with something very nearly approaching to an Irish row, but nothing since then has occurred to disturb the harmony of its transactions. The history of this one little episode is characteristic. Lord Dufferin, in delivering his address as President, spoke strongly upon those two troublesome questions for an Irish audience—the Land and the Church. Whilst in the full torrent of his denunciations of this latter institution, a choleric-

looking, middle-aged gentleman was observed to quit the room. This choleric-looking individual turned out the following morning to be Sir T. Bateson, one of the Vice Presidents of the Association. Immediately commenced a bitter paper war. The *Belfast News Letter* and the *Northern Whig* representative respectively of the Conservative and Liberal parties in the town, entered the lists for deadly combat. The non-patriotism of Lord Dufferin, and the non-politeness of Sir Thomas Bateson, employed their ever-ready pens; letters passed and re-passed, bitter commentaries and scornful replies furnished the staple of their leading articles, and the worthy inhabitants of Belfast began to indulge the hope that a Social Science Congress was not so dull an affair after all. Since this time, however, the proceedings have been orderly and successful. The great discussion upon national and denominational education, which occupied an entire day, and drew together an audience so large that no room in the Queen's College could contain it, and the meeting had to be adjourned to a neighbouring church, was not merely peaceful—it was positively temperate. Irish railways and land tenure were debated upon in neighbouring sections in an entirely reasonable and friendly manner. The Association for Promoting Social Science may fairly be congratulated upon the results of its Belfast meeting, which, if not very comprehensive or decisive of anything in particular, have yet, it may be hoped, not been without their influence upon public opinion in the north of Ireland.

We are glad to hear that, through the publicity given in our columns to Mr. Toulmin Smith's proposed work on 'English Gilds,' for the Early English Text Society, he has received from Mr. Innes Pocock copies of three most valuable Bristol documents, gild statutes, and municipal records, which will enable him to give a very clear view of a subject which much needs illustration—the connexion between the gilds and municipalities. The lord of the manor of Tettenhall has also placed his earliest rolls at Mr. Smith's disposal. We hope that this second notice as to the 'English Gilds' may result in the production of further documents. Town clerks of old municipal boroughs are the persons who can supply the originals wanted, and for the honour of their towns they should take care that their old gilds are represented in Mr. Smith's volume, now in the press. We regret to hear that the statutes of the Berwick Gild, reprinted in Wilda's 'Gildewesen,' and the only ones in the book, are at present reported lost! It is the duty of the Mayor and Corporation to make direct inquiry into the subject; for of such documents they are trustees for the nation and students of history everywhere.

We should like to see the reading of the translation of Plutarch's Lives revived here, and introduced into boys' and girls' schools. They are the best introduction to a knowledge of Roman life that can be gained by any one, far better than the histories of Rome—short or long—that abound. They taught Shakespeare what Rome was; they are regularly studied in France; and the verdict of our own best scholars is in their favour now.

The incomplete rhyming version of the early English 'Siege of Jerusalem,' that we mentioned last week as being in the British Museum Additional MSS., is found by Mr. Lumby to be part of a poem, 'The Vengeance of God's Death,' by Adam Davis—one of our fourteenth-century writers, yet known only by name. A large volume of his poetry exists in the Bodleian, and is on the Early English Text Society's list for publication. But so is twenty years' other work that wants printing.

In the discussions concerning Pascal and Newton, which have taken place in the Academy of Sciences at Paris, it was suggested that a selection from the manuscripts in question should be photographed for strict comparison of writing. This would be a good test, as photography reproduces marks which were thought to be completely effaced in the original, and thus betrays the process of manufacture. One of the Academicians mentioned a photograph of a water-colour drawing in which a blue garment (as is usual with this colour) disappeared, and left visible the contour lines of the

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figure, which the artist had exhibited as completely clothed.

Mr. Arthur à Beckett has resigned the editorship of the *Glowworm*, to undertake editorial duties on the staff of another journal.

The Cambridge word *sport* has altered its meaning oddly in the phrase "Sport the oak,"—that is, the deal—which is now used for "shut the outer door." In the 'Gradus ad Cantabrigiam' it had just the contrary meaning, of "break the door open": "To sport a door; to break it open. 'To break the windows of a college; to disturb a peaceful student by what is called *sporting* his door at midnight, &c.; these are the methods which young men of spirit have often adopted to display their fire' (Dr. Knox). The practice is very ancient. 'Non est flagitium...adulescentulum...fores effringere.' Ter. Adelph. A. i. sc. 2." The quotation from Dr. Knox looks as if *sporting* meant screwing up the door, so as to make the peaceable student late for chapel; but doubtless the 'Gradus' was right for its time.

The Executive Committee of the National Exhibition of Works of Art, to be held in Leeds in 1868, have been honoured by notifications that the Emperor of the French and the King of Holland will permit their names to be added to the list of patrons. Promises of contributions of a very important character continue to be made to the Executive Committee, not only by the heads of public offices, national institutions, civic corporations, learned societies and colleges, but by the possessors of some of the finest collections of works of art in the kingdom.

Some of the Spitalfields weavers are entomologists, with Epping Forest within a morning's walk to supply them with insects. Are there among them any competitors for the two prizes of five guineas each, offered by the Entomological Society, for essays "of sufficient merit, drawn up from personal observation, on the anatomy, economy or habits of any insect or group of insects especially serviceable or obnoxious to mankind"? The 30th of November next is the limit of time within which the competing essays must be sent to the Secretary of the Society.

The belief, entertained by some naturalists, that living specimens of the gigantic *Epiornis* exist in Madagascar has been disproved, according to M. Grandidier, who has lately communicated a paper on the subject to the Academy of Sciences. Although several of the enormous eggs of this bird with fragments of its bones have been found, showing that it was much more common than was generally supposed, no evidence during recent extensive explorations in Madagascar has been gathered to at all admit of a hope that the bird will be ever found alive on the island.

At once gratifying and humiliating to an Englishman is the interest of Germans in his early language, and their knowledge of it. We have only just had for ourselves a Handbook or set of Specimens of Early English for students—that by Mr. Richard Morris—when out come Mätzner & Goldbeck with the first or poetical part of a more elaborate and full one, 'Altenglische Sprachproben: Poesie.' The book contains extracts from thirty-eight works ranging from Orm to Barbour, and when the pieces are short the whole of them is given. This Part I. is in 388 pages, double columns, royal 8vo., with elaborate glossarial notes at the foot of each page, and Introductions giving an account of every work and author quoted from. It is to be followed by a like Part of prose extracts. Any one who thinks how impossible it would be to find these three things in England,—first, two Englishmen fit to edit such a book of early German extracts; secondly, an English publisher to bring it out; and, thirdly, an English public to buy and read it,—may realize to himself how far before us in breadth of study, in linguistic knowledge, and in the resolution to popularize it, the Germans are. Had the English half the German intelligence or pluck in this matter, their early manuscripts would not have been waiting for from eight to four hundred years to be printed, their MS. societies would not be starving on half incomes now, and obliged to leave work undone for want of funds. But the

British Philistine is hard to cure, though he is improving slowly, we trust.

Mr. R. J. Guppy states, in a statistical paper published in the *Proceedings of the Scientific Association of Trinidad*, that 13,000 coolies have been brought into the island from India to work as labourers within the past twenty-two years, at a cost of 36*l.* per head—a fact worth taking note of by those who interest themselves about the progress and prospects of the West Indies.

In a paper recently laid before the Academy of Sciences, by M. Chacornac, the author states that his observations on the lunar eclipse of the 13th of September last, made with the view of discovering whether the spectrum contained telluric absorption bands, have given negative results.

The Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen, at Haarlem, have published their prize-list for the present year, including subjects of natural history, chemistry, geology of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, and physical science. The prize offered is a gold medal, or 150 florins. In some instances this sum will be doubled, and for one subject, the kine-pest, it is to be raised to 500 florins. The question is thus stated:—A searching inquiry into the infecting principle of the contagious typhus of the bovine species, with an indication of the prophylactic means which ensue rationally from the result of the inquiry. Among the other subjects are a monograph of some one species of marine mollusca, at the choice of the author. Tyndall's experiments show that the intensity of sound differs considerably, according as it is propagated through hydrogen or through atmospheric air, even at equal densities—required, comparative experiments on this point, made with at least three different simple gases. Decide experimentally whether the extremities of the rootlets of plants exude matters capable of dissolving the silicic acid existing in the soil in the state of quartz. A new determination of the constant of aberration deduced from observations of the phenomena presented by Jupiter's satellites. In recent years, observations of the sun, executed systematically and with improved instruments, have led to the discovery of a mass of facts—required, a critical estimate of the conclusions drawn therefrom as to the nature of the sun. The answers to these questions, which may be written in Dutch, French, Latin, English, Italian or German, are to be sent to the Secretary of the Society, at Haarlem, before January, 1869.

The Italian Government have published the usual monthly statement of the progress made in the Mont Cenis tunnel. According to this, the length of the boring up to the 1st of September was 7,402 metres, and as the total length of the tunnel will be 12,220 metres, only one-third, or 4,828 metres, remains to be finished.

A strange act of barbarism, by way of flattery to the Czar, has recently been committed at Grodno. By order of the local authorities, and in the presence of crowds of men of various faiths, the five wooden statues of "Catholic Saints," which for above two centuries had graced the summit of the Carmelite Church, were cast down to the ground. Two were broken into fragments; those of the Virgin, Mary Magdalene and St. John were less injured. But the whole were collected and publicly burnt. The St. Petersburg papers seem hardly to know what to make of this method taken by the Grodno notables to show their sympathy with the imperial head of the Russo-Greek Church in his quarrel with Rome. It is added, with a touch of perceptible satire, that the labourers employed to do the work of destruction were Jews, and that the chief of the Grodno police was, of course, a Tartar.

MR. MOREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur—Henriette Browne—Gérôme—Ruiz—Frère—Landelle—T. Ford, R.A.—John Phillip, R.A.—Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Erskine Nicol, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andrell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettit, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—Lidderdale—George Smith—Linnell, sen.—Peter Graham—Leader—Oakes—H. W. B. Davis—Baxter. Also Drawings by Hunt, Cox, Bircket Foster, Duncan, Topham, E. Walker, E. Warren, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

## SCIENCE

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

## SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

'Second Report of the Rainfall Committee,' read by Mr. G. J. SYMONS.—The Committee considered it convenient that the present Report should be so arranged as readily to compare with the previous one; the different branches of rainfall investigation are therefore classed under the same headings as in the last Report, and new branches are noticed subsequently.—1. *Estimation and Classification of published Records.* This very important work has been resumed. Its completion must not be expected for some few years, the labour involved being excessive; but time and perseverance will ensure the accomplishment of a work, not for present use alone, but of the greatest service to all future inquirers.—2. *Examination of Rain-gauges.* Steady progress has been made, Mr. Symons having during the year visited and tested sixty gauges. By reference to the list of stations in the British Association Report, 1866, it will be seen that nearly every gauge in the counties of Kent and Sussex has been visited and tested.—3. *Inclined and Tipping Funnelled Gauges.* Mr. Chrimes, who undertook the entire cost of the erection and maintenance of these instruments, has continued the observations, which will shortly be examined by Prof. Phillips.—4. *Influence of River Mists on the Amount of Rain Collected.* This question remains exactly in the same position as at the time of last Report. Since, the following suggestion, thrown out by Mr. Symons in 'British Rainfall, 1866,' page 7, has met with no response: "I feel rather beaten by these difficulties, and do not see how to solve the original proposition of determining the influence of river mists on the amount of rain collected, unless it be by transferring the Shepperton gauges to some flat dry district, tolerably uniform in its level, with a large piece of ornamental water, and then the gauge might either be placed on an island, if free from trees, or float, moored in the centre of a pond or lake. If any observer can offer these conditions, I shall gladly place the instruments at his service, as the expediency of continuing them in their present state seems doubtful."—5. *Additional Rain-gauges in Derbyshire.* The remarkable geological formation of this beautiful county has specially marked it out as a field of rainfall research; some valuable, but fragmentary, observations were made by Mr. Bateman on the rainfall in the neighbourhood of the Peak, and observations have long been taken at Combs Moss, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Woodhead, and other stations in the north-west of the county. From 1761 to 1813 a very regular record was kept at Chatsworth. For a quarter of a century Mr. Davis has been observing with great care at Derby, having been preceded in the same town by Mr. Swanwick, who also observed for twenty-five years at the beginning of the century. From this it may be inferred that the mean fall and the secular variation of annual fall at certain points in the county are pretty well determined; but hitherto we have had little or no information as to the relative fall in different parts of the county, and especially in that most interesting district which lies between Ambergate and Rowsley, having Matlock for its centre. Cordially assisted by the Hon. and Rev. O. W. Forester, the Rev. J. M. Mello, and Mr. Davis, of Derby, considerable progress in the investigation of this question has been made.—6. *Additional Gauges in the Lake District.* The erection of any more rain-gauges in the English lakes may at first sight appear superfluous and undesirable, but a little explanation will convince that their organization by Mr. Symons is an important step. Up to 1844, we believe no greater annual fall than 90 inches had been recorded in any part of the British isles. Dr. Miller, of Whitehaven, planted a gauge at Ennerdale Lake in November, 1843, and yearly increased and varied his stations until the fall in the valleys of Wastdale and Borrodale, and "Seathwaite"



and "the Sty" became with meteorologists as well known as London or Dundee. In 1853, these were all discontinued, save those in charge of Mr. Dixon at Seahwaite and the Sty. In 1864, Isaac Fletcher, Esq., of Tarn Bank, reorganized the stations in these valleys, while some of the other valleys were taken charge of by other observers. This being the condition of affairs in Cumberland, and Capt. Mathew having at the same time undertaken to investigate the fall of rain in the Snowdonian range, Mr. Symons felt that this was an especially eligible time for examining if the remarkable falls (in 1866, the enormous fall of 225 inches was measured at the Sty) so clearly proved to exist in the vicinity of Scawfell, extend far therefrom; and for this purpose he devoted nearly two months last autumn to superintending the erection of gauges in parts of the lake district far removed from the sites of the other gauges, out of the ordinary routes of tourists, and, as some would have thought, out of the district of remarkable rains. The results of these observations will be fully noticed in the next Report.—7. *Approximate Determination of the Height of Rain-gauge Stations above Sea-level.* There having been very many stations (perhaps 500 out of a total of 1,500), the altitude of which above the mean level of the sea was unknown, considerable attention has been given to the determination of this important element.

'Observations on the Rainfall at Arbroath,' by Mr. A. BROWN.

'Storm-Warnings, their Importance and Practicability,' by Col. SYKES, who urged the great importance of the signals lately in practice both in the humane and commercial points of view, and then stated that out of 405 warnings given in three years, the prognostications were correct for 305 times. No one could tell the possible number of lives which had thus been saved; and he asked if such did not sufficiently justify the continuance of these storm-warnings. The Scientific Committee of the Royal Society had declined to continue these warnings, on the ground that Admiral FitzRoy had obtained his conclusions mainly on empirical data. And now the Committee proposed to establish eight additional observatories throughout the empire; and at the end of fifteen years they expected to be able to predict storms on philosophical data, and not on empirical data. But if during the last fifty years they had not been able to obtain these results, how could they expect to do so during the next fifteen years?—Col. Sykes next read a series of petitions for the resumption of these storm signals.

Mr. J. GASSIOT wished to make a statement, as he thought Col. Sykes's remarks were apt to mislead. The Committee of the Royal Society could not ascertain any scientific rule by which the warnings were issued. Admiral FitzRoy's knowledge as a seaman led him to conclusions without any particular system; and he was to a certain extent successful, and to a large extent unsuccessful. It was not to be supposed that these storm-warnings were to be suspended altogether, for they had done a great deal of good, and could do no harm. But the Committee intended to establish a number of observatories at different places, with self-recording instruments, and they were to send the observations to different ports, leaving sailors and others to draw their own deductions.

'On the Motions and Colours upon Films of Alcohol and Volatile Oils and other Fluids,' by Sir DAVID BREWSTER.

'On the Radiant Spectrum,' by Sir DAVID BREWSTER.—In the spring of 1814 I described to the Royal Society of Edinburgh the following experiment. When we look at a minute image of the sun, produced by reflexion or refraction or otherwise, it is surrounded with a brilliant radiation. If we now form a spectrum of this radiant image, it will appear as the centre of the radiation, occupying nearly the place where the intensity of the actinic rays is a maximum. In a rude experiment with a prism of flint glass, whose mean index of refraction was 1.596, the index of the extreme violet was 1.610, and that of the centre of the radiant image 1.640; the distance of this centre from the extreme violet

increasing or diminishing with the dispersive power of the prism. If we now refract this spectrum laterally, as in Newton's famous experiment, we obtain the oblique spectrum, from which it follows that the centre of the radiant image has a higher index of the refraction than any of the rays of the visible spectrum. In these experiments the radiant image is produced by the action on the retina of the minute and bright image of the sun; but the same results are obtained, and more distinctly exhibited, by placing a surface of finely-ground glass in front of the prism, or even behind it and near the eye. Having obtained no explanation of the radiant spectrum from Prof. Playfair and my other scientific friends in Edinburgh, I described the experiment to the Marquis Laplace and M. Biot in the autumn of 1814, but without obtaining any decided opinion upon it. At a later period I described the phenomenon to Dr. Wollaston, who wrote me that he observed it when his prism was soiled—an observation perfectly correct, because the soiled surface, or a cold surface breathed upon, is equivalent to one of ground glass. In 1839 I read a paper on the subject to this Section, when the Association met at Glasgow. At that meeting several eminent natural philosophers were present—Prof. Stokes, Dr. Whewell, and our distinguished President, Sir William Thomson. Prof. Stokes gave it as his opinion that the phenomenon was produced by parallax: an explanation, if it can be called one, which seemed to be accepted by the meeting. A quarter of a century has elapsed since this opinion was given, but no attempt has been made to show that parallax, or a geometrical cause, could produce a phenomenon which is in so many aspects purely a physical one. My eminent colleague, Prof. Tait, has lately printed a note in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, in which he states that the phenomena of the radiant spectrum are produced by parallax. I think he cannot prove it; and I found this opinion upon several observations to which I have made no reference in this brief notice, but especially upon one crucial experiment which indicates, if it does not establish, a very different cause. In certain experiments the radiation beyond the violet is not seen. If in this case we exclude the luminous spectrum, and look at the place where the radiant image should have appeared through a surface of ground glass, it is immediately and distinctly produced. There must, therefore, have been at that place a bright source of visible or invisible light, by which alone a radiant image can be produced. Hence a better theory than that of parallax, and one of great interest, if true, may be sought in the phenomena of fluorescence, discovered in sulphate of quinine, by Sir John Herschel, and in fluor spar and other substances by myself, and in the fine explanation of them by Prof. Stokes. In this theory of the radiant spectrum, the invisible radiation of the chemical rays is rendered visible by being scattered by granular surfaces, just as the invisible chemical rays in the ordinary spectrum are rendered visible from being reflected and scattered by the particles of fluorescent bodies.

'Notice respecting the Enamel Photographs executed by Mr. M'Raw, of Edinburgh,' by Sir DAVID BREWSTER.—In order to give permanence to photographs, various attempts have been made to burn them into glass or porcelain. M. Joubert and M. Lafon-Camersac have some time ago produced very fine pictures by this process; and more recently, M. Obermeyer and M. Grune, of Berlin, have been equally successful. Our countryman, Mr. William M'Raw, has also succeeded in obtaining very excellent pictures, which will bear comparison with those produced by the best foreign artists, and he has requested me to show the accompanying specimens to the Section. Mr. M'Raw believes that his process is similar to that of Camersac, which is kept secret, and he claims no other merit than that of being the first British artist who has succeeded in this branch of photography. His pictures are produced in any enamel colour, and although, before they are fired, they can be rubbed off like daguerreotype, yet the burning fixes them immovably, while the fusion of the picture gives it its characteristic transparency. From some experiments which he has already

made, Mr. M'Raw is sanguine that the pictures may not only be produced in monochrome, but that they may be simply tinted and finished with the various colours burned in. Although the specimens are chiefly on glass, yet they can be transferred to any surface or substance that will stand the firing, such as enamelled copper articles of porcelain.

#### SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

'Remarks on the Calculus of Chemical Operations,' by Mr. A. C. BROWN.

'On the Formation of Succinic Acid from Ethylidene,' by Mr. M. SIMPSON.

'On a Compound formed by the direct Union of Anhydrous Prussic Acid and Aldehyde,' by Mr. M. SIMPSON and M. GAUTIER.

'On Loewig's Researches on the Action of Sodium Amalgam on Oxalic Ether,' by Mr. A. R. CATTON.

'On a Method of recovering Sulphur and Oxide of Manganese, used at Dieuze, near Nancy, France,' by Mr. I. L. BELL.

'On the Refraction Equivalent of Salts in Solution,' by Mr. J. H. GLADSTONE.

'On certain new Processes of Photography,' by Mr. J. SPILLER.—The author said, "I have the pleasure of submitting to the notice of the Section several interesting results and improvements in photography, based, it may be said, on the chemistry of gelatine. The processes to which I refer are the various modifications of the Woodbury type, including the new method of micro-photo-sculpture, the art of photo-lithography, as practised in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and some illustrations of the use of gelatine or albumen, on a foundation of silk, satin or cambric, the work of Mr. H. B. Pritchard, of the War Department. The Hon. H. Fox Talbot was one of the first to describe and make a practical use of the action of light upon a mixture of gelatine and a soluble bichromate, and after him Col. Sir H. James, Mr. Swan, of Newcastle, and Mr. Woodbury, of Manchester, have applied the same chemical principle in new directions. It is known that the chemical rays of light have the effect of rendering insoluble gelatine to which a bichromate has been added. It would appear that this oxidizing salt hardens the animal substance by forming with it a combination of chromic oxide. In proof of this view, it may be stated that Mr. Swan has lately devised a mode of working, in which a minute quantity of chrome alum or sulphate of chromium is used instead of the red chromate, and it is found that when dried this mixture is not again affected by water. The carbon prints of Mr. Swan, which were exhibited and so much admired last year at Nottingham, are illustrations of the use of a chromate in conjunction with gelatine and pigments. Mr. Woodbury's process is also based on the insolubility of the chrome-gelatine after exposure to light, and upon the subsequent action of water upon a sensitive film, which has been in different degrees influenced by insulation under an ordinary photographic negative. The depths of tint in the original are represented by variations in the thickness of the film of gelatine left unacted upon by water, and thus dried may then be used as a matrix to produce a corresponding series of depressions upon a surface of lead or type-metal by the aid of a powerful hydraulic press. The blocks so produced serve for printing off a great number of proofs when they are liberally 'inked' with warm gelatine, highly charged with Frankfort black or other suitable pigment, and pressed down upon a smooth sheet of paper until the excess of ink is forced out on all four sides of the block and so removed from the space constituting the area of the picture, which, when set, is, lastly, protected with a varnish of collodion. A glass plate may be used instead of paper to receive the ink, and this, backed with another (opal) glass, gives an excellent result, suitable for a variety of ornamental purposes. Mr. Woodbury has lately perfected a modification of his process, which is applicable to the representation in high relief of microscopic objects. The method consists in spreading a warm solution of gelatine, containing a little sugar and bromate of potash, over a glass plate previously coated with

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collodion. The film sets on cooling, and is then placed in contact with an ordinary photographic negative of the microscopic objects to be delineated, exposed to light, submitted as before to the action of water, and the soluble portions washed away. When the surface moisture has evaporated, a mixture of plaster of Paris, containing a small proportion of alum, is poured over the relief to the thickness of half-an-inch, and left to set. When dry it will be found, owing to the alum in the plaster hardening the surface of the gelatine directly on coming in contact therewith, to leave the gelatine easily, without any fear of adhesion. To give a finished appearance to the resulting casts, this intaglio, when dry, may be placed in a lathe, and a suitable border twined on it, which will be represented in the resulting proofs by a raised border, similar to what is seen on medallions or plaster casts. The name of the object may also be neatly engraved on the intaglio, to appear in raised characters on the reliefs. This intaglio should then be well waxed to fill up the pores, and is ready for taking any number of impressions in plaster; or a better plan is to take one in plaster, and having smoothed away any defects, to mould a reverse in sulphur, which will give a greater number of fine impressions. Great progress has been made during the last year in perfecting the details of photo-lithography, and the results which I now exhibit are illustrations of the practical use of this art as a means of procuring on a reduced scale printed reproductions of the large series of lithographs issued for the use of the British army by the Royal Carriage Department. Negatives of the required size are taken in the first instance by the collodion process, this service being performed in the Photographic Establishment of the War Department at Woolwich under my supervision. The pictures are then copied upon a sensitive surface, prepared by floating a sheet of bank post paper upon warm chromogelatin solution, made as follows:—I. Gelatine, 3 oz.; hot water, 40 oz.; II. Bichromate of potash, 2 oz.; hot water, 10 oz. The two solutions are mixed together, and should then be kept from the light. The prepared side of the paper is, when dry, laid against the negative, and for a short time is exposed to light. It is then greased all over by spreading a thin layer of 'litho-retransfer ink' upon stone, and passing it through a lithographic press, and the whole surface is in the next place submitted to the action of warm water thickened with gum. The ink resting upon the unexposed portions of the print is thus removed, the gelatine in these parts still remaining perfectly soluble, and the paper is washed with dilute gum-water, using a sponge to assist in detaching the loosened layer of ink, and finally washed with warm water alone. This sheet of paper is an accurate transcript in lithographic ink of the original photograph. All the lines should be clear and sharp, and there will be no difficulty in transferring to stone and printing off any required number of impressions by following the details of the ordinary lithographic process."

On a new Polarizing Photometer, by Mr. W. CROOKES.

#### SECTION C.—GEOLOGY. MONDAY.

Mr. W. PENGELLY read the third Report of the Committee for the Exploration of Kent's Cavern, Devonshire.—The great chamber, the gallery, the passage of urns, the vestibule, and the north-east gallery have been completely explored to the depth of four feet below the base of the stalagmite floor, to which from the beginning, and as a first exploration, the excavation has been restricted. The debris left by the earlier explorers has been removed and carefully examined; but the Committee have carefully kept the remains found in this apart from the specimens yielded by the ground which was unquestionably intact. The succession of deposits—with the exception of a part of the vestibule, where a layer of black soil, apparently identical with that found almost everywhere above the stalagmite floor, occurred beneath the floor—has been uniformly the same as that described in the previous Reports. The band of black soil referred to was of irregular outline, and

covered an area of 100 square feet, varying in thickness from two to six inches throughout about half its area. It immediately underlay the stalagmite, but elsewhere it was separated from the nether surface of the floor by a layer of the ordinary red cave-earth, varying from three to six inches in thickness. No trace of such material beneath the stalagmite has been encountered by the Committee elsewhere. The floor immediately overlying the black band was loaded with fallen blocks of limestone cemented by stalagmite matter rising to the roof of the cavern, and originally extending from its eastern almost to its western wall, thereby dividing the vestibule into two separate chambers. The black mould overlying the stalagmite has, during the past year, yielded a large number of objects, such as were described in previous Reports, as well as several of which no example has been previously found. Marine shells occur everywhere in this accumulation, but in the vestibule are found very abundantly common oyster-shells, sometimes forming considerable heaps. In all cases it does not appear these are to be regarded as evidence of molluscan diet, many of them were certainly "dead valves," small shells being frequently attached to the inner surface. Portions of potsherds are also numerous. In most cases these are composed of a coarse clay, having an admixture of small stones. Three spindle-whorls have been added to the collection during the year—one of them composed of coarse grit, the upper and lower surfaces of which are curved, and give it an oblate spheroidal form; the other whorls are of slate, and have numerous ornamental lines. Flakes of black and white flint, chiefly the former, have occurred in large numbers in this overlying black mould. Amongst the metal articles found are a small bronze hook, an almost perfect bronze socketed celt, a halfpenny of 1806, and a sixpence of 1846. The bone implements include an awl; a portion of some prismatic tool, with rounded edges, having on its surface a series of equi-distant grooves, such as to suggest that it may be part of a measuring-rod; two bone combs, and fragments of two others. The combs have the form of shoe-lifters, with teeth at the broad end. One of the combs is small and rude, the other larger and better finished, with a hole at the end as if for suspending it. The large comb and other interesting articles were found in the south-eastern portion of the great chamber, where the black mould was itself overlaid by a cake of stalagmite, which was attached to the wall of the cavern. This was the first and at present the only example of such a cake formed immediately on the black deposit itself. The interest attaching to it lies in the fact that the lodgment of the black mould had closed before the formation of the stalagmite lying on it had begun, hence the geological and archaeological evidence are concurrent. The overlying mould has continued to yield a large number of bones of various mammals and birds, some of them belonging to extinct species. The most interesting objects found during the year are several portions of the human skeleton—including vertebrae, parts of the lower jaws containing teeth, several loose teeth, and a skull. The skull was found about six inches below the surface, adjacent to the limestone rock, and immediately within the northern external entrance of the cavern. The other human remains were found in different parts of the vestibule. The Committee report that the stalagmite floor has presented its usual character, and comparatively few objects have been found in it. Amongst these are stones of various kinds, charcoal, flint flakes and cores, and remains of various animals, including the bear, fox, horse, and man. Since the second Report was sent in, a total of ten flakes and chips of probably artificial origin have been found in the stalagmite. The human remains are a tooth and a portion of an upper jaw containing four teeth. These, the most interesting remains of man's osseous system which the cavern has yet yielded, were found on the 3rd of January, 1867. The black band below the stalagmite floor has yielded bones and teeth of various animals, and traces of the presence of man. The animals represented are the ox, deer (more than one species), horse, badger, bear, fox, *rhinoceros tichorhinus*, and *hyena spelæa*. The indications of human exist-

ence are chips, flakes, cores and implements of flint, bone tools, and bones partially burnt. A total of 310 specimens of flints have been found. No inconsiderable number of these are more or less perfect lanceolate implements. It appears utterly impossible to suppose that they were introduced into the cavern by other than human agency, or that they had been moved from the spot where they were primarily lodged. The bone tools found were three in number, one of them an awl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and cut at one end to a sharp point. The second tool is a portion of a so-called harpoon, barbed on one side only, and about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. With the exception of the black band, the deposit below the stalagmite floor is everywhere tolerably uniform in character—red cave-earth, with angular fragments of limestone.—The Report then enters into details in regard to the conformation of this portion of the cave, and goes on to state that no other branch of the cavern has proved to be quite so rich in bones as the great chamber. Nevertheless, a large number of teeth and other remains have been exhumed from the red loam during the year. The mammals represented by the collection now made may still be said to be the cave bear, cave lion, cave hyena, fox, horse (probably more than one species), and several species of deer, the tichorhine rhinoceros, mammoth and badger. The condition of the bones is the same as those described in previous Reports, and it is stated that, so far as known, no bone or tooth of machiroidus, hippopotamus, or man, has yet been found in the cave-earth. The red earth has yielded a considerable number of chips and flakes of flint; during the last twelve months the aggregate from the four-foot level amounts to 238 specimens. There are not amongst these any ovate implements, nor can the series, as a whole, be regarded as quite equal in extent to those described in previous Reports. The Report then goes on to call special attention to the bone instruments found, as a proof that man occupied Devonshire when it was also the home of the extinct lion, hyena, bear, rhinoceros, mammoth and other contemporaries. The instruments alluded to are the bone awl and the harpoon already described. The pin is described as being well made, and it is thought probable it may have been an article of the toilet, and it is inferred the polish on it may have been the result of the constant use to which it was put. It may probably be said of its original possessor that—

The shaggy wolfish skin he wore,  
Pinned by a polished bone before.

The Report then shortly recapitulates the more prominent features of the cavern, and the conclusion is drawn that Kent's Cavern has not only been identified as the home of one of our early ancestors, but the vestibule as the particular apartment in which he enjoyed the pleasures of his own fireside, where he cooked and ate his meals, and where he chipped flint nodules and split and scraped bones into implements for war, for the chase, and for domestic use. The Committee then refer at some length to the light thrown by the explorations on the antiquity of man. The successive discoveries made in the cavern, the Committee think, ought to be a warning not to place implicit confidence in merely negative evidence, and go far to encourage the hope that the bones of man may yet be exhumed, though probably in sparing numbers only, and fortifying even the most cautious in holding and avowing the belief that man was in Devonshire the contemporary of animals that had become extinct before the time of history or of tradition. After tracing back the proofs leading to this conclusion, the Report concludes by stating that the facts already ascertained are calculated to stimulate research, and to encourage the hope that whilst a spadeful of deposit remains dislodged, a discovery may remain to be made.

Sir C. LYELL congratulated the Section on the success which had attended past explorations in the cavern, and on the fact that in every new part of the cavern there were discoveries of a new class. He believed it would be of the greatest importance to continue the researches in the cavern, and that it would take a great many years before the contents were properly exhausted. In the gravel-beds of the cavern there had now been found the remains of

the mammoth, by which they found that man had co-existed with that animal; and they had obtained proof of the co-existence of man with the co-existence of no less than three different species of elephants in Europe. They had most unquestionable proof that three different species of elephants existed when it was inhabited by that race of men who made those flint hatchets and those bone instruments which had been found in such large numbers in the cavern. Whatever scepticism might exist in the minds of those who are not skilled in archaeology, no one could look at these flint and bone instruments that have been discovered in Kent's Cavern without being convinced that there had been human agency employed in their formation.

'On the Conversion of Stratified Rock into Granite in the North of Corsica,' by Prof. ANSTED. 'On the Internal Heat of the Earth,' by Dr. JULIUS SCHWARZ.

'On the Perseberg Iron Mines, Sweden,' by Dr. C. LE NEVE FOSTER.

'On the Calamine Deposits of Sardinia,' by Mr. F. GORDON DAVIS.

'On the Geology of the North of Formosa,' by Dr. C. COLLINGWOOD.

'Notes on the Geology of the Islands around the North Part of Formosa,' by Dr. C. COLLINGWOOD.

#### SECTION D.—BIOLOGY. MONDAY.

##### Department of Zoology and Botany.

'On British Fossil Cycadææ,' by Mr. W. CARRUTHERS.

'On Birds' Nests and their Plumage; or, the Relation between Sexual Differences of Colour and the Mode of Incubation in Birds,' by Mr. A. R. WALLACE.

'Observations on the Habits of Flying-fish,' by Dr. C. COLLINGWOOD.—A few personal observations on these fish were given. The author maintained that they did not fly from any sportive instinct, but only when pursued, in order to escape their enemies.

'On Trichodesmium, or Sea Dust,' by Dr. C. COLLINGWOOD.

'On the Structure of certain Hydroid Medusæ,' by Prof. ALLMAN.

'Report on the Invertebrate Marine Fauna and Fishes of St. Andrews,' by Dr. M'INTOSH.—The richness of the coast-line at St. Andrews in marine animals was pointed out,—a state in some measure due to the varied habitat afforded by a smooth sandy beach and a rocky border, with a large surface of tidal rocks. Its proximity to fertile coralline ground and the haunt of many deep-sea rarities, which are tossed on shore by storms or procured from the stomachs of fishes, all combine to render it a most interesting field for the zoologist. Lists of species in the various departments were given, and the most remarkable forms alluded to, such as *Sagitta bipunctata*, *Molyula arenosa*, and *Pelonia corrugata*. The mollusca number 170 species.

'On the Annelids of St. Andrews,' by Dr. M'INTOSH.

Dr. M'INTOSH exhibited some very beautiful drawings of the Worms to be published shortly by the Ray Society.—Mr. E. W. COOKE spoke in the highest terms of the beauty and finish of these illustrations.

'On the Fossil Leaves of the Lower Bagshot Beds of Hants and Dorset,' by Mr. W. S. MITCHELL.

'On the Claims of Arboriculture as a Science,' by Mr. W. BROWN.—The author said that those points in the scientific culture of trees the elucidation of which is so much wanted to guide and assist the practical forester, or those influences, good or bad, which trees are found to possess over the soil and climate, had not been taken up by the Association. He wished now to claim for arboriculture such a position in science as its importance deserved. He showed that trees occupied in Britain one twenty-second part of the whole area, or only one-third less than what is under green crops. To every eleven acres of cultivated land there is one of wood, and one to every sixteen of uncultivated.

The gross yearly value of this wood-crop is no less than 2,500,000*l.* The effects of trees on the climate were then explained; injudicious clearings or over-planting respectively causing aridity and humidity. The want of a due proportion of a country under a tree-crop is certain to cause irregularity of temperature, violent storms, and dryness; while it may be, on the other hand, over-clothed, so as to bring about just the opposite effects. Upon the grounds of these facts, Mr. Brown said that a climate may be made, or at least regulated, by man, to suit different crops and districts. He argued that, as a certain body of trees do influence, one way or another, the climate of its neighbourhood, it really results that, by a proper distribution of variously-sized plantations, man may come to suit, in degree, the climate to the plant, and not so much the plant to the climate. As illustrative of the effects of trees on the health of the population, reference was made to the districts of Grantown and Abernethy, in Strathspay, which until of late were covered with close masses of plantation and natural forests; but a regular system of thinnings and clearings having been carried out, the result has been a great and gradual decrease of deaths, in consequence, as he fully substantiated by statistics, mainly to the wood-surface having been brought down to a more healthy proportion. Civilization, he showed, could not advance without trees; and those are the most civilized people who cultivate them on scientific principles. Practical woodmen might be satisfied with their present knowledge of things; but this cannot subserve the purposes of science as to the health of the people, and other influences. To know a tree, in every sense of the term, would yet, he trusted, become the aspiration of every sound-thinking man. But to attain to this, and to bring arboriculture, as a science for every-day use, within the grasp of not only the practical forester, but the majority of London proprietors, he said it was necessary that a systematic direction to scientific inquiry on the subject should be established by a body of scientific men.

Prof. BALFOUR and Mr. SPENCE BATE, at some length, supported Mr. Brown's views, and agreed as to the great importance of the subject.—Mr. BUSK spoke of the important relation of trees to the water-supply. At Gibraltar and Malta there was a want of water, owing to the destruction of the trees. He had seen a rock near to Gibraltar, very similar to it, excepting in the presence of trees, and this rock was abundantly watered.

##### Department of Anatomy and Physiology.

'Report on the Physiological Action of Methyl Compounds,' by Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON.—Dr. Richardson described numerous experiments which he had performed on himself and pigeons with methylic alcohol, hydride of methyl, various other methyl compounds, and the three methylene compounds with chlorine, of which chloroform is one. He strongly condemned the tetrachloride of carbon, and recommended the use of the bichloride of methylene as an anæsthetic.

A lengthy discussion took place, in which Mr. NUNNELEY, of Leeds, described his own experiments on anæsthetics.

'Observations with the Spectroscope on Animal Substances,' by Mr. E. RAY LANKESTER.—By means of dark bands produced in the prismatic spectrum—when light is transmitted through coloured solutions—it has been shown, by Prof. Stokes, of Cambridge, that various coloured bodies may be definitely recognized. Mr. Sorby has also made many observations of vegetable colours, and invented a very convenient form of spectroscope. Mr. Lankester's observations were made upon various coloured substances in the lower animals. By this means he had detected chlorophyll in Hydra and the freshwater sponge, which had before been suspected to be present, but of which there was no certainty. In various worms (*Eunice*, *Lumbricus Hirudo*), in an insect larva (*Chironomus*), and in a mollusc (*Planorbis*), he had found the same red substance (cruorine) discovered by Stokes in the blood of man and vertebrates. This was remarkable, since the red matter was deficient in nearly all molluscs and insects; and, moreover, in vertebrates

it was concentrated into red corpuscles, which was not the case with invertebrates. A new green blood-colouring matter was described by its spectrum—found in the blood of some annelids (*Sipho-nostoma*). A large number of orange, red, green, and yellow pigments were obtained in solution by ether, from marine sponges, polyzoa, crustacea, and other animals; but none of these had given definite absorption-bands by which they could be recognized and characterized. It appeared that mere pigments did not present the phenomenon, whilst other bodies not of a fatty nature did. It was very desirable that further observations should be made with the spectroscope on animal substances.

'Exhibition of Microscopical Preparations of the Cochlea, of the Retina, and of Teeth of Fossil Fishes,' by Prof. ALLEN THOMSON.—Prof. Thomson apologized for the crude state in which his observations were presented; and expressed a hope that in the future management of Section D, some special opportunity might be given for such exhibitions and explanations, so that those more interested in regard to them might be better able to exchange information and opinions than they were in the public room of the Section. He was no admirer of miscellaneous microscopic exhibitions; but thought that the adoption of the suggestion he had made, for special exhibitions, might be productive of much advantage, and he was anxious that the idea should be brought before the managing body of the Association by some gentleman more permanently connected with it than he was.

Prof. FOSTER and Prof. SHARPEY supported the suggestion, and undertook to bring the matter before the Committee of the Section.

'On the Epithelium of the Cornea of the Ox in relation to the Growth of Stratified Epithelium,' by Prof. CLELAND.

'On some Points connected with the Joints and Ligaments of the Hand,' by Prof. CLELAND.

#### SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY. MONDAY.

'On the Origin of Civilization, and the Primitive Condition of Man,' by Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart.—The author controverted the arguments of those writers who believed that man, at his origin, was in the possession of mental qualities not inferior to our own, and that savages are the degenerate descendants of far superior ancestors. He singled out more especially the opinions of the late Dr. Whately, which were thus enunciated: "We have no reason to believe that any community ever did, or ever can, emerge, unassisted by external helps, from a state of utter barbarism, into anything that can be called civilization." Advocating the contrary view, that man was at first a mere savage, and that history has, on the whole, been a steady progress towards civilization, the author proceeded to say that it was, from the very nature of the case, impossible to bring forward the kind of evidence demanded by Dr. Whately in proof of a race of savages having civilized themselves,—namely, a record of such advance; for savages are ignorant of letters, and traditions are short-lived and untrustworthy. We have been accustomed to see around us an improvement so rapid that we forget how short a period a century is in the history of the human race. Even taking the ordinary chronology, it is evident that, if in 6,000 years a given race has only progressed from a state of utter savagery to the condition of the Australian, we could not expect to find much change in one more century. Many a fishing village on our own coast is in very nearly the same condition as it was 127 years ago. The fact that many races are now practically stationary is, in reality, an argument against the theory of degradation, instead of for it, as claimed by Dr. Whately. There is plenty of proof that races now in a savage state have not been in a more advanced condition in former ages. There is no trace, for instance, in Australia of the former existence of domesticated animals and cultivated plants, the possession of which would be necessary to a state of civilization. We may assert also, as a general proposition, that no weapons, or implements of metal, have ever been found in any country inhabited by savages wholly ignorant of

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metallurgy. A still stronger case is afforded by pottery. Pottery is not easily destroyed,—where known at all, it is always abundant; and it possesses two qualities,—those, namely, of being easy to break and yet difficult to destroy,—which render it very valuable in an archaeological point of view. Moreover, it is in most cases associated with burials. It is, therefore, a very significant fact that no fragment of pottery has ever been found in Australia, New Zealand, or the Polynesian Islands. It seems extremely improbable that an art so easy and so useful should ever have been lost by any race of men. The mental condition of savages appears to speak strongly against the "degrading" theory. According to the almost universal testimony of travellers, there are several races of men who are altogether destitute of a religion; it is difficult to believe that any people who had once possessed a religion should ever have entirely lost it. Religion appeals so strongly to the hopes and fears of men, it takes so deep a hold on most minds, and is so great a consolation in times of sorrow or sickness, that it could hardly be thought that any nation would ever abandon it. With regard to spontaneous improvement of savage races, several cases in support of this are on record. According to Macgillivray, the Australians of Port Essington, who, like all their fellow-countrymen, had formerly bark canoes only, have now completely abandoned them for others, hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, which they buy from the Malays. It is said that the Andaman Islanders have recently introduced outriggers. The Bachapins, when visited by Burchell, had just commenced working iron. According to Burton, the Wajiji negroes have recently learnt to make brass. In Tahiti, when visited by Cook, the largest *Morai*, or burial-place, was that erected for the then reigning queen. The Tahitians had also then very recently abandoned the habit of cannibalism, which we know was very common in other Pacific islands. Moreover, there are several facts that speak for themselves. Some of the North American tribes cultivated the maize. Now the maize is a North American plant, and we have here, therefore, clear evidence of a step in advance made by these tribes. The Peruvians had domesticated the llama. Archbishop Whately would admit that the first settlers in Peru had no llamas. Another very strong case is the invention of the boomerang by the Australians, a weapon known to no other race of men, and therefore impossible to be a relic of primeval civilization, or adopted from any other race. This is exactly the case we want, and is a clear proof of a step in advance, made by a people whom Dr. Whately would admit to be true savages. Mexican picture-writing seemed to be a clear case of an art spontaneously acquired. The same may be fairly said of the art of numeration in use among different nations of savages. Similar evidence might be extracted from the languages of savages. Whilst there are so many proofs of savages not being degenerate descendants of a civilized people, there are certain considerations which show, on the other hand, that the most civilized races were once in a state of barbarism. Not only in Europe, but in the so-called cradle of civilization itself, in Palestine and in India, the traces of a Stone Age have been discovered. The ideas of marriage, the inheritance of a deceased relative's wives by surviving relatives, and so forth, which we know to be now entertained by barbarous tribes in Western Africa and elsewhere, were prevalent in former ages in the East. Thus, among the early Jews, Abraham married his half-sister, &c. We can here trace the steps of civilization, from the treatment of woman as a mere chattel to the sacred idea of matrimony as it exists among ourselves, and prove that the gradual change has been one of progress, and not of degradation. Civilized nations long retain traces of their ancient barbarism; barbarous races no relics of previous chivalry. The author concluded by stating that the following conclusions were derivable from strictly scientific considerations: 1. That existing savages are not the descendants of civilized ancestors; 2, that the primitive condition of man was one of utter barbarism; and 3, that from this condition several races have independently raised themselves. These views held out cheering pro-

spects for the future. If the past history of man had been one of deterioration, we should have but a groundless hope of future improvement; but if the past has been one of progress, we may fairly hope that the future will be so too; that the blessings of civilization will not only be extended to other countries, but that even in our own land they will be rendered more general and more equitable, so that we shall not see before us always, as now, multitudes of our fellow countrymen living the life of savages in our midst, neither possessing the rough advantages and real, though coarse, pleasures of savage life, nor yet availing themselves of the far higher and more noble opportunities which lie within the reach of civilized man.

'A Peruvian Expedition up the Rivers Ucayali and Pachitea,' by Messrs. WALLACE and MAIN.—In June, 1866, the Peruvian Government sent a steamer from their establishment at Iquitos, on the Upper Amazons, to ascend the Pachitea, an affluent of the Ucayali, with a view to ascertaining whether a free communication could be discovered by water to the town of Mayro, in Southern Peru, at the foot of the Andes, east of Lima. Two of the officers, Tavira and West, were killed and devoured on the banks of the Pachitea, by the savage cannibal Indians of the Cashibo tribe; and in November of the same year a second expedition in three steamers was sent, with the double purpose of avenging the death of the officers and completing the exploration. The expedition was successful; the Indians were severely punished, by an armed party landing in the forest and burning their villages; and the steamers continued up the Pachitea and Falcacu until they reached Mayro, thus settling the practicability of a route by water between Mayro and the mouth of the Amazons—a distance of 3,623 miles. Mayro is said to be 325 miles from Lima, and the Government have ordered a road to be made between the two places. Mr. Wallace, one of the authors of the paper, is an English engineer in the service of Peru. The lowest depth of water found on the journey was two fathoms, and the river in its narrowest parts was eighty feet broad.

'A Boat Journey across the Northern Part of Formosa,' by Dr. C. COLLINGWOOD.—The author last year traversed the northern end of the island of Formosa, from Tam-suy, on the west, to Kee-lung, on the east coast, by the route of the Tam-suy and Kee-lung rivers, which are separated near their headwaters only by a short portage over a hill. This part of the island appeared to be densely populated by the Chinese, and several towns of considerable size were passed.

'On the Character of the Negro, chiefly in relation to Industrial Habits,' by Dr. J. DAVY.

'On Walvisch Bay and the Ports of South-West Africa,' by Mr. T. BAINES.—The importance of Walvisch Bay is due to its being the best harbour on this part of the African coast, and to the existence of mines of copper in the neighbouring interior. It lies in lat. 22° 27' S., and comprises the estuary of the Kiusip river, where there is well-sheltered anchorage for vessels of almost any size. So arid and sandy is the climate, that the river contains water only during a few weeks of the rainy season, and fresh water for consumption is obtained by rolling casks from Sand Fountain, four miles distant. The country in the vicinity is peopled by Namaqua Hottentots and Dammaras. The value of British imports one year amounted to 250,000*l.*, and the author advocated the establishment of a commissioner in the port, authorized to hoist the British flag, regulate the commerce of the place, and settle questions that arise between the traders and the natives. The country abounds with cattle, which might become objects of a large export trade. The copper found is a rich heavy ore, greenish or dark purple; but sometimes bolts of pure native copper are met with. 628½ tons of copper were shipped during the month of May, 1867.

'On the Dissemination of the Arabian Race and Language,' by Mr. J. CRAWFORD.—Arabia, from one extremity to another, is inhabited by a single race of men, apparently its aborigines. The physical geography of their country must have early divided the Arabs into two usually distinct classes—the

nomadic shepherds for the desert, and the fixed agriculturists for the less sterile part of the country. Had the people of Arabia been African negroes, or Malays, or even Hindoos, we may safely believe that in their inhospitable land they would never have attained even the modest measure of advancement they have exhibited, but, on the contrary, would have remained in the savage condition of some Africans, or Red Indians, whose condition was far more auspicious. But the Arab is of higher intellectual quality than any other race of Asia; in many respects not being surpassed by the Chinese, and this superiority is evinced by the predominance they exercise when they come into contact with any of the other races of Asia. At some very remote and unknown time, a settlement of Arabs took place in the neighbouring country of Syria, the evidence of which is the existence in Hebrew of many Arabic words. With this obscure exception, the long-continued isolation of the Arabs continued down to the time of Mohammed. Under the inspiration of the religion of their prophet, they left their own country, and at once commenced a career of conquest which, for rapidity and extent, has no parallel. Transplanted to better lands than their own, the Arabs appear to have improved or fallen off, chiefly in proportion to the quality of the race with which they commingled. They became deteriorated amongst the Syrians and Egyptians, and their greatest social advancement was, probably, when they came into contact with a European people in the Spanish peninsula. It was in foreign countries only that they made advance in civilization. Their literature and their architecture all sprang up in foreign countries. They were not themselves discoverers or inventors, and the benefit they conferred on mankind consisted only in their being the agents through which the discoveries and improvements of other nations were widely disseminated. It was, for example, through their active mediation that the arts of distillation and paper-making (Chinese inventions) reached Europe; and the western world owes to them the introduction of many useful plants, as rice, cotton, the sugar-cane, the opium-poppy, the orange and the melon. The number of Arabic words introduced into foreign languages varies with the influence exercised by the religion of the Arabs, and the capacity of the people to comprehend it. The language has nowhere but in Syria, Egypt and Barbary made any approach to the supersession of the native idioms of countries conquered by the Arabs. The great disparity which existed between the manners, habits and pronunciation of a European and an Asiatic people made the number of Arabic words introduced into the Spanish language comparatively inconsiderable, and their corruption great, although the power of the Arabs in the Spanish peninsula endured, from first to last, 778 years.

'On the Origines of the Norseman,' by Mr. H. H. HOWARTH.—The author held the view of Hallam and others to be untenable, namely, that the sudden eruption of Norsemen into western Europe, and their ferocity, were due to the Saxon wars of Charlemagne, which sent many of the chiefs of that race beyond the limits of Germany, and in revenge of which they afterwards returned to be the scourge of all Europe. The only explanation of the many peculiarities of the Norsemen is to be found in the fact of their having been but late immigrants into the area whence they emerged so powerfully and so suddenly. Their own traditions, their epics and war-songs contain no allusions to such a tempting and suggestive subject as the wars of Charlemagne. After passing in review all that could be found in classical writers bearing on the subject, the author believed that the balance of evidence was in favour of identifying the Norsemen with the Roxelani, literally "red-haired men," and that these were the same as the Sarmati, who have been erroneously considered to be a Slavonic nation.

'Life amongst the Veys,' by Mr. H. C. CRIBWICK.

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

MONDAY.

'On the Linen Manufacture of Dundee,' by Mr. A. J. WARDEN.



'On the Engineering Trade of Dundee,' by Mr. J. G. ORCHAR.

'On the Iron Shipbuilding of Dundee,' by Mr. H. GOURLAY.

'On the Seal and Whale Fisheries of Dundee,' by Mr. J. YEAMAN.

'On the Leather Manufacture of Dundee,' by Mr. F. HENDERSON.

'On the Confectionery and Marmalade Trade of Dundee,' by Mr. C. C. MAXWELL.—"It is between sixty and seventy years—that is, about the beginning of the present century—since Dundee marmalade was first manufactured as an article of commerce by the late Mr. James Keiller, and then merely to supply the local and district demand. Gradually, however, the area of its sale extended, not only through Scotland, but into England and Ireland, until now, when it may be said that the whole British Isles, a considerable portion of the Continent, and even our most distant colonies, are supplied with it. To give an idea of the extent of this trade, I may state that the quantity of marmalade made in Dundee at the present time amounts to above 1,000 tons annually, for the production of which more than 3,000 chests of the finest bitter oranges are used. These are imported from Seville, as it has been found that the oranges grown in and around that city possess a peculiar and agreeable aroma, which renders them better adapted for the purpose than those of any other district either in Spain or Italy. When the marmalade is prepared, a sufficient quantity of sugar is added, to preserve it thoroughly, without in any degree impairing the flavour. It has already been stated that about four hundred persons are directly employed at the Dundee confectionery works, and it may be added that occupation is furnished to many more in connexion with them. For example, one of the Newcastle potteries is to a large extent employed in turning out the well-known printed jars for marmalade. Of these there are about one and a half millions required every year, costing upwards of 6,500*l.* The marmalade season, as it may be called—that is, the period during which all that is required of this preserve for the year's supply must be made—usually continues about four months, viz., from the beginning of December to the end of March. Before leaving this part of the subject, I may state, on the authority of a learned Doctor, a member of this Association, that the word 'marmalade' is supposed to be derived from an Indian fruit not unlike the orange, called the *Eyle marmelos*, or Indian *bael*, from which, at one period, a similar conserve seems to have been made. Besides orange marmalade, other preserves from fruit are extensively manufactured in Dundee, considerable quantities of fruit being grown in the neighbourhood, although far from sufficient to supply the demand. The manufacture of confections is also carried on here on a very large scale, and embraces an immense variety of lozenges, comfits, candied peels, &c., to supply the constantly-increasing demand both for the home and colonial markets. I may state that, in most of the processes connected with the production of these, carefully-constructed steam-machinery is now successfully employed; and the result is a degree of finish, quality and cheapness which hand labour could never have attained. The quantity of sugar, chiefly refined, used for the confections, marmalade, and preserves, made in Dundee, it would be difficult to estimate; but it probably amounts to 2,000 tons annually. The trade is still extending, and that extension is, no doubt, chiefly due to the fact that the goods in question are distinguished not only by purity of material, but by care and finish in the manufacture. It is but justice to add, and I do so most willingly, that these characteristics are not confined to the confectionery of Dundee, but will be found to prevail, I believe, in all the larger establishments of the kind throughout Scotland. It may be asked whether this is a healthful occupation to the persons engaged in it; and that question can, I think, be confidently answered in the affirmative. It has been ascertained that working among sugar and fruit is not injurious to health, but the reverse, especially when care is

taken that the temperature in the work-rooms is duly equalized and cleanliness and ventilation constantly attended to."

'Statistics of the Social Condition of Dundee,' by Mr. A. ROBERTSON.

'On Arbitration in the Nottingham Hosiery Manufacture,' by Mr. E. RENALS.

'On the Obstacles to the Utilization of New Zealand Flax,' by Dr. LAUDER LINDSAY.

'On the Measure and Value of Oats,' by Mr. A. S. WILSON.

#### SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

Report of the Committee on the Patent Laws.—The PRESIDENT said that a letter had been received from Mr. Thomas Webster, Q.C., the Chairman, which was to the effect that the absence of the members from London at the Paris Exhibition during July and August had prevented the completion of the Report in time for the Dundee Meeting of the Association. Considerable progress, however, had been made, and it was recommended that the Committee be re-appointed.

Dr. W. FAIRBAIRN presented to the Section the Report of the Committee 'On Experimental Researches on the Mechanical Properties of Steel in reference to its present State of Improved Manufacture.' These experiments have been carried on by Mr. Fairbairn and Mr. Tait, as a committee appointed by the Association at its last meeting.

'On the Application of the Funds derived from Patent Fees,' by Mr. G. B. GALLOWAY.

'On the Application of Machinery to Boring and Tunnelling,' by General HAUPT.—The author gave an account of the circumstances under which he had been led to consider the possibility of applying steam to tunnelling, an application which engineers had universally pronounced impracticable, but which he had demonstrated to be not only possible, but, under certain circumstances, highly advantageous. The author then explained the construction of his drilling-engine, the mode of mounting, the appliances for erecting and removing the machines, the power to actuate them, the questions of ventilation, lighting, blasting by electricity, and the application of the system to Cornish mining. The construction of the machines was explained by means of diagrams, without which it would be hopeless to attempt a description. On the subject of power, the author discussed the question of compressed air, the loss of power in compression and transmission, the possibility of using steam by the aid of a vacuum pipe, the superiority of the ventilation, &c. From experiments made by the author at the Franklin tunnel, the enormous loss of power by passage of air through pipes has been practically measured. As an instance of the advantage of using large pipes, it was stated by General Haupt that with 110 square inches of cross-section, 550 horse-power would be required to pass 3,674 cubic feet of air per minute through a pipe four miles long, whereas less than ten horse-power would suffice if the pipe had a cross-section of ten square feet.—In the course of the reading of the paper, General Haupt alluded to the military railway bridges constructed during the civil war in America, and he explained the system by diagrams on the black board, and showed how a bridge had been constructed in four days and a half, chiefly by the aid of negroes, which was 600 feet long, and nearly 100 feet high—the timber being cut from the stump.

General LEFROY said that he was well acquainted with the writings of General Haupt, having perused with great interest his work on railway engineering for military purposes,—a book which must for years to come be the standard for reference on such subjects.—The PRESIDENT, in commenting on General Haupt's statements, paid a high compliment to the extraordinary clearness with which the subject had been presented. He also fully concurred in the results of General Haupt's experiments; and would go further in his estimate of the great resistances encountered in forcing air through pipes, and the necessity of

large areas in ventilation. He expressed the hope that the present would not be the last time at which General Haupt would favour the British Association with his presence.—General HAUPT, in answer to a question, stated that one of his machines would be in operation in London towards the end of the week.

'An Account of Bergstroem's Boring Machine, used at the Perseberg Mines, Sweden,' by Dr. C. LE NEVE FOSTER.—The author described a small machine for boring holes for blasting. The machine had taken the place of human labour applied to the mallet and ordinary borer or drill. It weighed only 122 lb., cost 22*l.* 10*s.*, and was worked by compressed air. The air-compressor, pipes for conveying the air, and other details, were described; and Dr. Le Neve Foster then proceeded to an account of the general results which had been arrived at by careful experiment, showing that it had been found that the driving of a level was done twice as quickly by using the machine as it could be done by hand labour, and with a saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in money.

'On a new Mode of Constructing the Surface of Streets and Thoroughfares,' by Mr. J. MITCHELL.

'On the Birmingham Wire Gauge,' by Mr. L. CLARK.—The object of the paper was to point out the necessity for having a recognized standard gauge, and that the British Association would do good service by appointing a committee to investigate and report upon the subject. The differences which now existed in the various gauges in use made serious differences in contracts—in one instance in which the author was concerned a money difference of 8,000*l.* in one contract.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.  
TUES. Horticultural, 3.—General Meeting.

#### FINE ARTS

*The Terra-Cotta Architecture of North Italy (Twelfth to Fifteenth Centuries), from Drawings and Restorations by Federico Losc. Edited by Lewis Gruner. (Murray.)*

To illustrate, even with no more attractive aid than that of the hard and ungenial skill which is peculiar to German chrono-lithographers, the beautiful ceramic architecture of Lombardy, the very land of terra-cotta, was a worthy object for the promoters of this brightly-decorated volume. Much has been written on the subject; latest by Mr. Street, in his 'Brick and Marble Architecture of North Italy';—a work, however, which deals more with the general designs of the buildings in question than, like that now before us, with their decorations and parts. More has yet to be done ere we get a thorough knowledge of this peculiarly-interesting subject; interesting to us it is before most other denizens of capital cities, inasmuch as we build of brick, are a long way off from stone—indeed, for powerful reasons, employ granite in its place—and are much in need of that enlivenment for our facades which terra-cotta promises in glazing and colouring. Most, for the present, we need a popular recognition of the beauty of colour as applied externally to buildings, whether it come by painting in oil or by diversely-hued and vitrified bricks and mouldings. By terra-cotta is generally understood in this country the unglazed red or buff-coloured baked-clay mouldings, of which the cloisters at the Certosa, near Pavia, afford examples, the like of which are not unknown in this country as of Jacobean, Elizabethan, and even earlier origin, and of which the now nearly complete southern front of the South Kensington Museum gives fine and encouraging examples. By terra-cotta, also, may be understood the brilliantly and diversely hued and highly-glazed ornaments in relief, strings, mouldings, cornices, spandrels, &c., such as may be seen on the apse of the above-

named Certosa and on Or San Michele, Florence, of which we have a magnificent specimen, in another form, removed to the South Kensington Museum (No. 6740) from the garden-pavilion of the Villa Pantiatichi-Ximenes, near Florence, the work of Luca della Robbia, and exhibiting within a superb garland of fruit and flowers the arms of René of Anjou, circa 1453. In an architectural, but not in a pictorial sense, the work of the Certosa is preferable to that from the Villa Pantiatichi-Ximenes. The same appears, although in blue and white only, in a frieze on that not beautiful tribune from Sta. Chiara, Florence, (No. 7720) which occupies so much valuable space at the museum just named. It is by far the most interesting part of the tribune, and supplies a model that we should like to see largely employed in this country for internal, if not for external, decorative purposes. For the latter uses we cannot but desire ornaments which would resist the acid-laden atmosphere of our cities and readily part with that comparatively small proportion of soot which settled on their surfaces.

The work now before us supplies examples, at large and in detail, of the use of brick and terra-cotta, both simply moulded, and with the addition of high colouring, during the period which elapsed between the eleventh and the sixteenth centuries. It commences the series by an illustration of the general appearance of the round-arched church of Sta. Eufemia, at Pavia. San Pietro in Ciel d'Oro, so named from the gilded vault of its apse, at Pavia, follows, and is, in turn, succeeded by the very interesting brick spire of the Certosa, at Chiaravalle, near Milan,—a work which, with its accompanying details of the church to which it belongs, has been sadly mauled by time and the ignorant, yet retains ample materials for studying the simpler means of decoration in brick. The influence of stone-working in mouldings is very obvious in these details. We miss a transcript from the beautiful west-front of the Church of San Francesco, at Brescia, which is a model in style, of an early date and very grave and elegant kind. San Gottardo, at Milan, is noticeable for beauty of details and admirable quality of workmanship rather than for its architecture as a whole. These merits are exceeded by the almost Gothic church of the Carmine, at Pavia. Here the church is superior to its spire and campanile, which last, except the bell-stage, is questionable. Brick details, of severe and beautiful character, abound here. The west front of the cathedral of Crema supplies an unfortunate example of unhappy patching together of architectural elements with little regard to their fitness for union and none for their expressiveness. These defects obtain in all Italian architecture. These elements, however, especially a window on the right side of the façade and the roses, are frequently very lovely. There is much ugliness in the brick parts of the Certosa at Pavia, but, nevertheless, much beauty of composition in the whole. Side windows from the cathedral of Monza, notwithstanding the feebleness of some of their details, and a lovely window from a private house near the Corso Ticino, in Pavia, are exquisite fragments. The last has that open-sided gallery beneath the widely-spreading roof, of which we have an example in the late Mr. Wylde's admirable school-building near Endell Street, Long Acre.

This book will be useful, although it is a pity its illustrations were not chosen with the advantage of a finer taste, such as would exclude some of the rubbish.

## FINE-ART GOSSIP.

IN writing recently about the National Portrait Exhibition, we noted a by no means new misdescription of that well-known and repeatedly engraved picture by Reynolds, which was numbered 570 this year. It was one of his fancy subjects; it is commonly named 'Hope nursing Love,' and represents a wood-nymph reclining on the ground, and holding a sportive Cupid to her breast. A prettier design was never fitted with so foolish a title. It is also called 'Miss Palmer nursing Cupid'—a questionable style, to say the least of it, and, still more unfortunately, 'The Marchioness of Thomond and Cupid,' or 'The Marchioness of Thomond (Miss Palmer) nursing Love,'—which is ridiculous. The proper and original title of this famous painting is that first given above. Somebody who knew the Marchioness of Thomond's maiden name was Palmer, and forgot that Reynolds would hesitate ere representing a young girl in such a position, thought to signalize his knowledge that a certain Miss Palmer sat to Sir Joshua for this picture by calling it 'Miss Palmer nursing Cupid,' and so confounded the Marchioness with the model. We believe it was Mrs. Gwatkin who repudiated the idea of this confusion, and denied that her relative was the sitter in this case. It appears that the true model was Miss Morris, who probably assumed the name of Palmer for convenience. If so, there is something noteworthy about her history. Her father was well known in the West Indies—a man of considerable standing there and in Monmouthshire, who lost his property, died, and left two daughters destitute. The Miss Morris in question, eager to aid herself and sister, tried her fortune on the stage, and had many earnest backers among Reynolds's and Johnson's set. A delicate constitution did not enable her to support with sufficient power the trials of her *début*, and her failure on that occasion was pitifully complete. She died of consumption about a year after this catastrophe. In the interval, or before, she may have sat to Reynolds. The friendship of Reynolds was probably continued to her sister; it is certain that Johnson did not fail the latter. This appears by an anecdote of the Doctor's death-bed, which connects it with the picture now in question. His last words are said to have been addressed to her, if really the last is open to question. It is related that when the Doctor was known to be dying, Miss Morris came to the house where he lay, and asked to be admitted, in order that she might beg his blessing. Francis, Johnson's black servant and principal heir, went to the chamber of death and delivered the message; the young lady followed, and heard it repeated as she stood behind. The Doctor saw her, and, turning round in his bed, said "God bless you, my dear!"

A statue to M. Billault has been, with many splendid ceremonies, inaugurated at Nantes.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.—The commencement of the regular season at this theatre is an event of national importance. On Saturday its doors were re-opened to the admirers of the classical drama, and Mr. Bayle Bernard's version of Goethe's 'Faust' was again represented to a crowded house. Mr. Beverley's beautiful scenery was again exhibited; and again Mr. Phelps and his son appeared as the cunning tempter and his learned dupe. Again Mrs. Hermann Vezin supported with grace and feeling the character of *Marguerite*, and Mrs. H. Vandenhoff, as *Martha*, gave a veritable portrait of the vulgar German *frau*, whose meretricious influence may be supposed to have conduced to her young neighbour's degradation. Mr. Harrison no longer performs *Valentine*, but his place is ably filled by Mr. C. Harcourt, whose manly bearing suited the part extremely well. After the tragedy, the genuine old melo-drama of 'The Miller and his Men' was revived. The part of *Grindoff*, the miller, was supported by Mr. Ryder in his usual energetic style; that of *Claudine* by Miss Edith Stuart, with much grace; and that of *Ravina* by Miss Stafford. Mr. Harcourt as the Count Friberg, Mr. Edmund Phelps as *Lothair*,

Mr. Barrett as *Kelmar*, and Mr. J. Rouse as *Karl*, all acted with commendable care. The scenery was excellently arranged, under the direction of Mr. J. Johnson.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

A prospectus, forwarded to us by the printed request of Mrs. Ellicott and Lord William Lennox, confirms the rumour published last week, as follows:—"Revival of the Ancient Concerts.—It is proposed to form a choral society, on the principle of these celebrated concerts for the performance of ancient music, and to combine the peculiar features of that institution with the more extended and enlarged requirements of the musical taste of the present day. It is the chief object of the proposed institution to revive the traditions of the parent society, viz., to reproduce the choicest specimens of the old masters, together with many grand choral and instrumental works hitherto little known, and also to combine with them the masterpieces of modern classical composers. The great appreciation of art evinced by ladies, and their high influence upon it, make it most essential that the management of the society should be aided and perfected by their co-operation. The Society will consist of a president, vice-presidents, directors, patrons, patronesses and subscribers. It is proposed that eight evening concerts be given, sacred and secular; two of these will be for charitable purposes, and the solos will be sustained by amateurs. The musical director will suggest programmes to a committee composed of directors (eight ladies and eight gentlemen), the ladies to have the selection of the programmes of four concerts, and the gentlemen of the remaining four. Directors' subscription will be ten guineas; patrons' and patronesses', five guineas; subscribers', three guineas each. The chorus will consist of professional and amateur vocalists, and the band will be selected from the best and highest order of executants the metropolis offers. Musical Director, Herr Schachner."—Seeing that this plan is no myth, its provisions and performances become legitimate matter of public comment; its promoters, by their position and their pretensions, being more than ordinarily open to criticism. This, however, for the present, we shall reserve, for the moment merely remarking that not the least singular point of this showy scheme is the admission of modern masterpieces into entertainments advertising themselves by the "state of ancientry"; further, that the selection of a conductor unknown to the public, save by the production of a work as unsuccessful as it was ambitious, savours of favouritism rather than discretion.

The *Orchestra* tells us that Mr. Henry Leslie is about to give weekly concerts during the winter. Mendelssohn's 'Scotch Symphony' and some of Schubert's 'Rosamunde' music were given at the first of the eight-and-twenty winter concerts at the Crystal Palace this day week. The singers were Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey-Whytock, and Mr. Patey. To-day Miss Agnes Zimmermann will play there.—Mr. Russell has been giving a Spohr night at Covent Garden and a Verdi one.

The opening of Mr. Wigan's first season in his new theatre, formerly St. Martin's Hall, is announced for the 17th of October. Among other dramas talked about as there to come out, are a play by Mr. C. Reade, "discussed" from the French, and one by Sir Bulwer Lytton. Mr. Toole is in the list of Mr. Wigan's company.

There are to be evening concerts, we read, in the new Alexandra Hall, Muswell Hill.—The performance of 'The Messiah,' at the Agricultural Hall, conducted by Mr. Kingsbury, proved so successful that its repetition followed as a matter of course.

At the last concert of the *Liverpool Philharmonic Society*, Dr. Mendelssohn's "Trumpet Overture" (as it is called), one of his early works, was performed for the first time in the provinces. A very excellent pianoforte arrangement of this, by Herr Rietz, has just been published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer & Co.

A published report states that the Hereford Musical Festival has been more successful than any of the Three Choir meetings till now held in the town. It should be borne in mind, however,



that Madame Lind-Goldschmidt's contribution of her gratuitous services may be estimated as having assisted to swell the receipts by a large amount. At Birmingham, too, the results have been splendidly satisfactory.

No lover of real art will regret to hear that "the touny parties" in our provinces have been less successful than formerly. These exhibitions, howsoever good be the artists, in no respect content the real lovers of music, who desire to have the best things interpreted by the best persons attainable. A worse sign of the times is the continued, if not increasing, popularity of Christy Minstrelsy in the provinces. The quality of these entertainments could not well be less satisfactory as vitiating taste. It would be sad, indeed, were music to suffer as drama has done in this country from the pernicious influence of burlesques. Owing, it is said, to the declining popularity of our music-halls, their managers are letting down the tone of their entertainments, and increasingly opening their doors to what is puerile and vulgar. To close this paragraph with something more hopeful, let attention be called to a cheap concert of operative masons, given the other evening in Edinburgh, the programme of which was fairly good.

"We are told," says the *Orchestra*, "that Prof. Bennett's *Cantata*, 'The Woman of Samaria,' was finished with extraordinary haste, a portion being left incomplete until the last moment. Before sending it to the press, Prof. Bennett has wisely resolved on revising a great part of the work, and making some alterations."—Extraordinary haste at the last moment, under the conditions of such a commission as the Birmingham one, shows, we cannot but repeat, a no less extraordinary want of respect on the part of an artist both to those who offered him such honourable occupation, and to himself.

A choral festival was held the other day in the nave of Glasgow Cathedral.

The next year's Eisteddfod is fixed to be held at Ruthin.—The people concerned in the Carmarthen failure do not seem to have as yet digested the unpalatable truths put forward by Mr. E. Yates. They have insulted from among them one of the only two Welsh instrumentalists who have done honour to the Principality in England, Mr. Brinley Richards; to make matters worse—one whose courtesy, uprightness and liberality as a gentleman, and whose sterling qualities as an artist should have ensured him more than ordinary respect and gratitude in his own country. These persons have virtually read the death-warrant of the institution to which they profess devotion.

Mr. Ella, whose interest in the instrumental music of Vienna must be known to all acquainted with his labours in the cause of Art, some time ago announced a prize of one hundred florins to the best violin-pupil in the Conservatory. This was carried off the other day, we perceive, by a young Russian, M. Adolf Brodsky.

M. Auber's coming opera, advertised as intended to be his last, will bear the title 'Un Jour de Bonheur.' In this Madame Crémieux, a lady who has sung with favour in private, will make her first public appearance, under an assumed name.

M. Antoine Rubinstein has definitively resigned his directorship of the music school of St. Petersburg. The *Gazette Musicale* states that the appointment has been offered—the reader will never guess to whom—to M. Henri Panofka; who has had sufficient discretion to decline the appointment. M. Berlioz, says the same authority, has been summoned to Russia to direct six concerts of his own music, which appears to have a certain life among the Muscovites.

It is said that Madame Miolan-Carvalho is about to sing in Italy and in Russia. This would seem to amount to severance of her connexion with the Théâtre Lyrique.

Madame de la Grange, a disagreeable but clever singer, is now, we read, about to direct an American Opera-house, in partnership with Signor Brignoli.

Mr. Vernon Rigby has returned to England. After all the bad "sensational stuff" with which public taste has been vitiated and victimized,

during the last dozen years, the present management of Drury Lane is content to fall back on Pocock's 'Miller and his Men,' with Bishop's fresh and charming music.

A project is on foot to establish an amateur theatre in London. Will those who perform therein be contented with amateur criticism? There was—perhaps is to this day—a well-managed entertainment of the kind in Hanover, held in the Thalia Theatre—a building admirably and gracefully adapted to its purpose.

It is not the business of the *Athenæum* to correct false rumours; but, having done our part in putting to rights that one which represented Mr. Dickens as about to seek the United States in order to reinstate health (so said the lament) painfully shattered, readers in out-of-the-way places on the Continent may be as well assured, on our authority, that Mr. Costa, whom many foreign journals have slain, is in perfect health.

At the new Royal Amphitheatre in Holborn some novelties of gymnastic exhibition have been lately introduced. The stage is now occupied by a pantomime mimique, called 'Arlequin Singe,' in which M. Monstro enacts the part of *Le Singe du Mandrille*, and performs in it a number of curious monkey tricks, with an alertness which is extraordinary. Herr Freskou, a Spanish artist, also exhibits marvellous contortions as what is technically called "a bender." He bends himself backwards until, bringing his head between his feet, his body forms a hoop, in which form he occupies alternately three pedestals, and lifts himself up and down a series of stairs. The other performances are as remarkable for their elegance as for their daring—both are equally astonishing.

Thursday's obituary in the *Times* included the name of Mr. Rophino Lacy, who was, in his day, active as an adapter of music.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Bon-fires.*—Will you allow me a small space to remark on some letters which have appeared lately in your journal on bon-fires and bale-fires. Some forty years ago I worked hard with my school-fellows at making a bon-fire every 5th of November. There was, I think, not a village in England without one that night. The idea of a bon-fire being a *bone-fire* never entered my head before I saw it suggested in one of your recent numbers. I always took the *bon* as a relic of Norman French, just as "bumper" is said to be derived from the old Catholic toast, *à bon père*. In all the hilly districts of central and northern England it was then the custom to light *bale* (Baal or Bel) fires on some of the loftiest hills (Lowes or Torrs) on the night of the 1st of May, or on the eve of the 1st of May, for I forget which. Whether the custom lingered in Devon and Cornwall and anybody can recollect *bale fires* on Heytor (High Tor) and the other hill-tops of that country I do not know. The Irish archaeologists seem sometimes to argue as if man had been created in Ireland instead of having gradually reached from the Continent through Great Britain. Some of these old customs may have lingered longer in remote parts of Ireland than elsewhere; but few or none of them are aboriginal in Ireland, and the explanation of them can rarely, if ever, be arrived at without far more extended research than one confined to that country.

#### A WARWICKSHIRE MAN.

*Nettles.*—(See *Athen.* p. 363, col. 3.)—My father was a large flax-grower. He once caused some nettles to be "rated" and dressed in the same way as flax. From this experiment he came to the conclusion that the fibre of nettles would be very good for cordage, sacking, packing-cloths, and such like purposes. The stinging properties of the nettle render it very difficult to work. K. P. D. E.

*The Newest America.*—We know so little of that part of the Western Continent which has just been ceded by the Russian Government to the United States, that the following particulars, culled from a correspondence in the *Alla California*, will interest many readers.—"Having been the pioneer in the ice business, and appointed the commercial agent of the company at San Francisco in 1851, and having lived in that country for some time,

I have had a very good opportunity of learning somewhat of the country—climate, resources, &c.—from personal observation, as well as from my intercourse with the very courteous, intelligent, and scientific officers of the Russian American Fur Company, among whom I spent (notwithstanding the isolated nature of the country) the happiest period of my life. It is, without any doubt, an isolated, God-forsaken country. The Russians themselves say so, and they were, until communication was opened with them from San Francisco, shut up from any communication whatever with the world abroad, except about twice a year, by the return of their own vessels from Europe, where they are despatched with manufactured furs and dried salmon. The climate is not the most agreeable in the world; the winters are long, but not so cold as one would imagine from so high a latitude as 57°. The whole coast looks broken and cut up into straits and sounds, forming numerous islands, connected by narrow channels with the continent and each other. The land is densely covered with a thick growth of timber, down to the bench—so dense that one cannot penetrate two hundred yards from the water's edge; in fact, the whole face of the country has anything but a pleasing aspect. The resources of the country are entirely unknown, even to the Russians themselves, inasmuch as they live in constant dread of the Indians, and, consequently, are not disposed to risk their lives among such ferocious neighbours. Some of the tribes are thieving murderers and pirates; in fact, it would not be safe to start anywhere on a prospecting tour except in parties numbering from eighty to one hundred well-armed men. The Russians find it even necessary, before their vessels leave their port, to have them well provided with arms and ammunition, as well as a double crew, and they also find it necessary to have all their towns and fishing redoubts well fortified and manned. That there are gold, silver, copper, and coal mines of astonishing production in that country, there is not the least doubt. I myself picked up lumps of solid copper and fine specimens of coal, which I brought with me down to San Francisco in 1851. On several occasions when I asked the Indians where the gold could be procured, they would invariably point to a certain direction on the main land, where they signified it could be found in great quantities. Fish of every description almost the whole coast is swarming with, and can be had with very little labour or outlay. The Russian American Fur Company carry on the salmon fishery to some little extent, for their own use and the St. Petersburg market. Nothing else of any consequence is produced, at least worth mentioning. Potatoes can be raised, but they never grow to any size, and are so watery that they are not fit to eat. Milk and fresh butter are not to be had. I ordered up, on one of our ships, to Sitka, a cow, and hay to feed her on, and the milk and little butter made or procured from her was indeed a godsend to those privileged few that used it, as it was the first that race ever used or saw in that part of the world. The description of timber abounding in this territory embraces almost every kind—viz., pine, cedar, hemlock, spruce, and spars of Norway pine grow to an astonishing height. As for game, there is a wide field for the sportsman: deer, bears, ducks, and geese are here in a great variety. The native Indians, especially those tribes that inhabit the neighbourhood of Sitka and Kodiak, are splendid specimens of human beings—fair, tall, and muscular, with broad faces and hooked noses, and clothed with the skins of the animals found in that neighbourhood, made into every shape and form, with the hair turned outwards. The female Indians are remarkably handsome, with small hands and feet; but both male and female are most of the time horribly painted black and red—the latter colour when on a war-hunt, and the former when in mourning for some distinguished chief or relative. The Indians inhabiting the Aleutian Islands are civilized, courteous, with habits of industry, and are of very great service to the Russians, who treat them with great consideration and kindness."

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